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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

THE NEWS.

There is a lull of news on the Tennessee, and the public attention is now turned to the events promising to transpire on the Rapidan. As for Grant, it is generally conceded, that the first fruits of his splendid triumph will be best realized by making solid work as far as he goes. Had he been defeated, or constrained to decline battle, he must have fallen back on Murfreesboro or Nashville. Winning a firm foothold at Chattanooga, his earliest duty will be the strengthening the position thus secured, and until this is done, and the railroad open and running to Chattanooga, and abundant supplies have been gathered at that point, it is not likely that there will be any general advance on our part. It is glorious to have driven Bragg headlong from our front, to have sent him scowling and scurrying back into Georgia. We shall follow him betimes, but not just now, and weeks of preparation and recuperation will be marked by only minor operations. Meanwhile our troops are again on the first scarred field of Chickamauga, where they are now burying our dead, to whom rebel barbarism has for these long weeks denied the right of sepulture. There is, however, a movement in progress from Chattanooga, which is virtually the sending to Longstreet the news of our victory, and a warning for him to raise the siege of Knoxville. Whether this is done or not, is still uncertain. With these satisfactory aspects of the situation in Grant's department, the gaze of those who are watching this war for the Union, is turning toward the impending struggle in Virginia.

The Quartermasters should be instructed to issue to the Army of the Potomac umbrellas and India rubber overshoes, for whenever they move, there nature weeps like Niobe. "Quiet reigns on the Potomac" has come to mean "quiet rains." The Smithsonian should keep an accurate pluviometer in that army. This meteorological phenomenon is still at its height. The very dispatches are damp with rain-falls, and the two armies confront each other across a swollen and angry Virginia creek, like wet cockerels in a farmer's yard. If the Gods of war are looking on at all, Jove, as the "cloud compeller," certainly leads all the rest. But we doubt if now there can be any "postponement on account of weather." The rebels have too much at stake not to oppose Meade's plans which are already too far advanced to be lightly changed. But the most apparent feature of the situation is rain, still rain.

From Fortress Monroe we have an interesting budget of rebel dispatches to Richmond papers. The most important of these is that from Atlanta, which plumply concedes the Federal advantage gained in the late battles in Northern Georgia. The situation at Charleston is unchanged.

Cairo news is of the lightest, and only important in respect to present guerilla operations on the banks of the Mississippi.

It seems to be conceded that John Morgan and his men escaped from Columbus, have reached Toronto.

The mass of loyal men will welcome and approve any change in the internal revenue laws which shall place articles of luxury in the first rank and give to owners of diamonds, and fast horses, and gold spoons, and patrons of whisky and tobacco their full share in the public burdens of taxation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* of Nov. 28th and 30th, has the following:

ACCOUNTS OF THE CHICKAMAUGA BATTLES.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—The city is full of conflicting rumors of the battle of Chickamauga. We have lost many prisoners, estimated at [illegible] and upwards. All our dead and seriously wounded are in the hands of the enemy. In the attack on Lookout Mountain the enemy's loss was greater than ours. They were driven back by force of numbers. The fighting commenced on Saturday, and there was intense firing on Sunday and Monday. The enemy charged on Lookout Mountain with 40,000, the same time occupying the crest of our right wing at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The corps of Gen. Breckinridge met the shock with unflinching courage and determination. In the afternoon the enemy in increased numbers by repeated charges succeeded in making an impression on our lines. At 4 o'clock p. m. the left of our centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves cut off, got confused and retreated in disorder. After repeated charges we evacuated Missionary Ridge on Wednesday.

Our army is now at Chickamauga. We have 2,000 prisoners. Washington and Cobb's batteries lost all their guns. Gen. Waltham was wounded.

The wounded are arriving here and being cared for. Gen. Bragg's headquarters are now at Ringgold.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Nov. 29, 9 a. m.—No movement of importance in either army. This morning the enemy were deploying in our front in line of battle. There has been skirmishing since Friday. There was some skirmishing on Saturday. The Yankees have lost four days rations. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee drove the enemy's cavalry across Raccoon Ford, and Germanna Ford yesterday. Friday's fight was mainly with musketry.

Rosser fell on the rear of the Yankee's trains near Brandy Station on Friday morning and burned 30 wagons, and captured 112 mules and 30 horses.

The casualties from Richmond to look after the wounded, arrived at Gordonsville to-day. The two armies are confronting each other in line of battle. A general fight cannot be postponed.

Gen. Ewell returned to the army to-day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—The Yankees kept up a heavy Monitor shelling on Sumter, continuing it this morning. Six shells were thrown into the city to-day and two [illegible] were struck. The shelling of Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simpkins by the enemy from Gregg and Wagner, has been heavy and continuous. All shots were fired [illegible] Thursday and Friday.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Shelling has been kept up steadily on Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simpkins. Seventy-two ten inch mortar shells were fired on Sumter from Gregg [illegible]. The enemy has commenced firing [illegible] from Cummings Point.

[illegible] shells were fired during the night. The enemy continued their usual firing on Sumter with Parrott guns; 257 [illegible] were fired on Friday night. Captain [illegible] Valentine, and two or three privates [illegible] wounded in Moultrie by the [illegible] shell. No casualties [illegible].

News from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The following news by the [illegible] of New York is not covered by [illegible] dispatches:

[illegible] arrived at Columbia, Ceylon, [illegible] reports having met the pirate [illegible] Bay of Bengal. She sighted [illegible] and immediately on receiving [illegible] left with steam on.

[illegible] at Paris had committed [illegible] of Prince Gortschakoff to [illegible] European Congress. It [illegible] Russia will take part [illegible] the modification of Poland [illegible].

[illegible] Brougham, at a soiree [illegible] in Paris, spoke freely of [illegible] is impossible [illegible] of England and America [illegible].

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST TWO DAYS' BATTLES.

HOW LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN WAS CAPTURED.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

SUMMIT OF LOOKOUT, Nov. 26, 1863.

I have heretofore sent you private information of the position of the Union army. At the present time, as introductory to the narration of the events you will find recorded in this letter, and because no possible harm can cause from their publication, I give your readers also our situation on the morning of the 23d inst.

THE SITUATION.

In Chattanooga, I need not tell you, our troops, which have so many weeks occupied the town, were in their proper position. These, as you know, consisted of the 4th and 14th army corps, the old army of the Cumberland before its re-organization, and were commanded by Gens. Granger and Palmer respectively. Gen. Hooker, in command of the army composed of the 11th and 12th corps, was in Lookout Valley, between the point of Lookout and Parish's, where the Whitesides road strikes the Chattanooga pike. Gen. Ewing, of whose occupation of Trenton, in Will Valley, I have heretofore informed you, had moved his division up the valley to Hawkin's Station, near where Will runs into Lookout Valley. Gen. D. S. Stanley, who on Saturday relieved Gen. Cruft of the command of the 1st division, 4th army corps, was on the south side of the river near Bridgeport, with one brigade. The 2d brigade of this division was at Shell Mound, and the 3d at Whitesides.

Gen. Sherman with the bulk of his army was crossing the river at Brown's Ferry, and moving to a position six miles north of Chattanooga, where he had a pontoon bridge in readiness to throw over the Tennessee, and which he thought to use to pass his divisions over and attack the rebel rear east of Missionary Ridge. Gen. Cruft, in command of the 2d and 3d brigades of the 1st division, 4th Army Corps, was ordered to move his men into Lookout Valley and report to General Hooker, leaving behind him troops enough to hold the mountain passes at Shell Mound and Whitesides. This was the military situation on Sunday morning, the the 22d inst.

You will remember that I was at Bridgeport, and that in what follows I speak from my standpoint, which was with Gen. Cruft.

DEPARTURE.

Gen. Cruft intended to move several days earlier, but Gen. Osterhaus' division, which brought up Sherman's rear, was so dilatory in its movements that it was impossible to move trains over the road, and he was compelled to defer his departure until Sunday evening. Our horses were sent on in advance in charge of the colored servants; and the General and his staff, among whom for the nonce, your correspondent was included, took passage for Whitesides on the crazy, rickety cars, at this time comprising the rolling stock of the Bridgeport and Chattanooga Railroad. We arrived at Whitesides in due season and quartered for the night on Col. Gross, commanding the post.

AT WHITESIDES.

While here we heard of the evacuation of Trenton by the division commanded by Gen. Ewing, and also that Sherman was passing the river at Brown's Ferry, and that the 11th corps was in Chattanooga. A Lieutenant of an Indiana battery informed us that during Saturday night several bridges were thrown across the small creek which winds along the base of Missionary Ridge, as if an attack was about to be made on the left, in connection with Sherman's attack beyond it.

MARCHING.

On Monday morning Gen. Whitaker moved his brigade from Shell Mound, and towards noon Col. Gross moved from Whitesides, and the whole, led by Gen. Cruft, who, by special order from Gen. Thomas, was placed in charge of the expedition, marched to join Gen. Hooker, in Lookout Valley. According to orders, just before we left, an aid of Gen. Grant called at headquarters after a night's hard work in hastening forward Osterhaus' Division. From him I learned that the attack in front of Chattanooga would be simultaneous with the attack above it by Sherman. This was fixed for Monday morning, but owing to the extraordinary delay of Osterhaus, in effecting his juncture with Sherman, the order was countermanded. The same officer informed me that the feint in the direction of Trenton succeeded admirably. The rebels supposed the attack was to be made by way of Will Valley, and threw over a large force to repel it. The delay in the attack doubtless enabled them to correct their error without prejudice.

RECONNOISSANCE.

We reached Lookout Valley, and from Parrish's to Wauhatchie, without incident of importance. Just as we were leaving the main Valley road to reach the ground selected for our camp, we heard several heavy guns fired in quick succession in Chattanooga, about four miles distant, followed by the rattle of musketry and roar of field artillery. The volleys were rapid and continuous for a half an hour or more, and then gradually died away. Guns from Lookout and guns from the works in Chattanooga, kept up an angry roar until nightfall, sounding for all the world like the mutterings of distant thunder when the storm has passed. In the midst of the noise and clatter we reached Hooker's headquarters, and to our inquiries as to the meaning of it, were told that Gen. Willich's Brigade was making a reconnoissance in force, to develop the rebel position. We subsequently learned that in this reconnoissance we captured a line of rifle-pits and two hundred prisoners. I intended to go to Chattanooga Monday evening, but learned that the pontoon bridge was down, which accident, although it distressed me sorely then, I bless it now since it enabled me to to witness the

CAPTURE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

It has been my fortune to participate in and describe several engagements since the outbreak of the rebellion. Under ordinary circumstances it is exceedingly difficult to trace the progress of battle. We know that it opens on the right, for instance, and that it rolls along the line to the centre, and then to the left, and, perhaps back again. We know this because the fire slackens on the right and increases on the left. Very seldom is the looker-on so circumstanced that he can see the initial point of battle—can put his finger on a certain spot and say "right here the pickets fired, here they fell back to the rifle-pits, there the artillery opened fiery—mounted upon them—at this point we took the first line of rifle-pits—at that the second, and here, right here, we gained the victory." The point of observation is usually lower than the battle-ground, and then hills and valleys, forest and streams intervene to obstruct the view. To-day I stationed myself on a high hill above the smoke of guns and cannon, where the railroad, the valley, Lookout Creek, and the broad mountain side lay unrolled like a map before me. I wish I was able to draw the mountain in profile and represent it in these columns. It is impossible, and I must content myself with a bare description.

At half past three o'clock, Tuesday morning, we were awakened by the guard, who introduced a messenger from Gen. Hooker. He bore a written order to Gen. Cruft to send Gen. Whitaker's brigade at the earliest dawn of day to Manhatchie, to co-operate with Gen. Geary. The order was sent as directed. Again at six o'clock we were ordered to move Col. Gross' brigade out into the Valley Road immediately. We received the order at six and before seven we had breakfasted and were in motion. Gen. Osterhaus' division was unable to cross the river at Brown's ferry, because of the damage to the pontoon bridge, and it was also placed in position with Gen. Hooker's troops. This was the position: Osterhaus on the left, Gross on the the centre and Geary and Whitaker on the right.

Lookout Mountain, from the valley, stands up boldly against the sky two thousand feet at the summit, and showing on its extreme point a precipitous rocky face, at whose base the mountain gradually recedes and tapers gradually down until it strikes the river. Between Lookout Valley and the Mountain, or what is better, in the middle of Lookout Valley is a series of hills from one hundred to three hundred feet high, all of which are opposite the butt end of Lookout, and command it at different angles. Between these hills and the mountain proper, winds Lookout Creek, emptying into the Tennessee near its base. The railroad also strikes the Tennessee at the base of Lookout. The bridge across the creek was burned.

Our picket lines were on the west side of the creek, and the rebels on the east side. Upon the western slope of Lookout, from its point to Wauhatchie, was stationed a brigade of rebel soldiers—Gen. Walthal's brigade, Cheatham's division, Hardee's army corps—consisting of the 27th, 24th, 34th, 30th, 29th 37th Mississippi, and the 40th and 97th Alabama infantry. There was a strong picket line on the creek, with reserves in rifle pits behind, and the balance of the regiments in the camp half-way up the mountain.

The order was given for Col. Gross' brigade to advance in line of battle, take possession of a patch of timber, and build a bridge across the creek near the railroad. This was the [illegible]

of no little difficulty. Two regiments were detailed for this duty—the 84th and 75th Illinois. When they advanced, they were sharply received, and the bullets whistled merrily. No one was hurt, however, and our boys soon made the attempt to fire on them—a dangerous undertaking—and the rebel pickets were forced to fall behind the railroad embankments, whence, with impunity for a time, they poured their leaden missiles among the brave Illinoisans.

By this time three batteries had been placed upon as many hills overlooking the valley, and soon there opened upon the rebel sharpshooters a terrible, direct and enfilading fire, which in the course of half an hour caused them to abandon their rifle pits and seek the cover of the timber further up the mountain, where along the road they had constructed a line of pits and earthworks. Meantime along the centre, the firing and skirmishing was rapidly increasing, and volleys were given and received. All this time it was comparatively quiet at Wauhatchie. We could hear occasional shots, but nothing like the tumult going on in our front. Few knew what was being done there. We looked. There were singular dark lines just this side of a clump of cedars; with the naked eye we could not tell if they were fences or soldiers. We swept the glass, and there we saw the solid compact lines of blue emerging from the dark evergreens. Can it be possible that Geary and Whitaker are sweeping the slope of the mountain? We looked again and doubt was removed. There was a line clean up to the bottom of the rocky coronet—another just behind and a little lower, and still another, and another, and another, until the last line of blue rested on the creek.

They advance, gradually, and it appears painfully, over the rocky steep, now crawling over some projecting boulder, and then pulling themselves up by some hanging shrub and bush. We can see the lines of gray, and we wait in breathless expectation for the crack of deadly rifles. We wait not long. Away up on the mountain we see a faint puff of blue smoke, and then a report comes roaring back. This is followed by another, and then the whole line blazes and roars and rattles like echoing thunder. Another line follows and joins in the attack, and then another. The rebels reply and fall back. Presently a charge is made, and we know from the indescribable yell which comes back to us above the roar and tumult of battle, that it has been successful. We can see that we have taken their camp. We drive them through it—they rallying a moment in their rifle-pits beyond the timber, but only a moment, before our boys are after them. Then the straggling lines of greybacks cross the open field, and we can see them hurrying and running and pushing each other in their eagerness to escape. They leap over the earthworks on the profile of the mountain, and disappeared. "Hurrah! there goes the stripes and stars! and there's another." Two regiments headed by the honored emblem are rushing for the honor of first entering the rebel works.

One is in advance—we don't know which, and it is of no consequence—it is on the parapet—the flag is planted—we see a blue-coated private leap upon the embankment and wave his hat. He is calling for three cheers. Let us help him: "Hip-hip-hurrah." We swing our hats, and are ready to laugh or cry for joy. The gallant boy on the mountain drops. Some hostile bullet has slain him.

THE BATTLE IS OVER.

The western slope of dreaded, grim old Lookout is ours, and with it the "butt end," towards Chattanooga.

In the excitement of conflict we do not think of the dead and the dying, but when we ride over the field and see the bodies of friends—men whom but a short hour ago we saw all aglow with hope and excitement—lying stark and gory, we have it painfully impressed upon us that it is a fearful thing to fight in battle. We cannot state our losses, how many are killed and how many are wounded. Some of the bitterest fighting occurred away up the mountain, whose rocky and jagged face prevent speedy visiting. Many of our wounded are there, and will be brought down the mountain on stretchers. Some will die, who might recover, could they be easily reached. Let us be thankful it is no worse. The loss of life is small, considering what is accomplished—probably not over thirty killed and two hundred wounded.

We have captured over 1,500 prisoners, and two pieces of artillery, and have them now in hand. It was like the closing of a seine. The net was thrown, and these prisoners are the fishes. Gen. Cruft turned over to Gen. Hooker 15 officers, including one colonel, one captain, one doctor and twelve lieutenants, and 269 enlisted men, the captures of the 75th and 84th Illinois.

To-night Gen. Whitaker has his headquarters at Summerton—the white house on the point of Lookout. There is danger, however, that he may be driven from the position before morning. It is now ten o'clock, and I have this moment learned that the rebels are crowding h, and that to-morrow a general engagement is probable. We shall see.

Obituary.

It is with unfeigned sorrow we learn of the death of little Allee Wilson, the youngest daughter of John L. Wilson, Esq., of the *Journal*. Death came at the close of the eighth summer and blighted the unfolding bud, just beginning to blossom with a bright and beautiful childhood. In this rough world, we can illy afford to lose the innocence and purity which spring up in our homes and walks of life, lighting up the fireside, smoothing our rough angles, teaching us by their winsome smiles and musical prattle, to be better men and women, and flinging a halo around our homes; and it is therefore with sadness we say good by to sweet Allie Wilson. We close the sad paragraph with this touching In Memoriam, which we find in the columns of the *Journal*:

IN MEMORY OF ALLIE WILSON.

[DEDICATED TO HER BEREAVED PARENTS.]

"Allie Wilson" writes the Angel,
In the "Lamb's Book," glorified,
As the white-robed band to lift her
From the river's icy tide.
Hears she not the woe and wailing
'Mid earth's shadows dark and dim;
She is pouring out the music
Of a new-born angel's hymn.

Weep not, weep not, ye that loved her,
Though beneath the solemn sky
Ye must lay the broken blossom
Where the lonesome night-winds cry.
Though her waxen hands are folded
From the pressure of your own,
And your human hearts are breaking
For the bird-like vanished tone.

Yet, oh mortals! angels loved her.
And they said, "The paths are rough,
Leading up from earth to Heaven—
Allie's life is long enough—
We will take her ere one sorrow
Chokes the music of her tone,
From the earthly vales of sorrow—
We will make her all our own."

Then, oh mortals! ye that loved her,
Wherefore, wherefore do ye weep?
Know ye not a Father's mercy
"Giveth His beloved sleep?"
Hears she not your woe and wailing
'Mid earth's shadows, dark and dim;
She is revelling in the music
Of a new-born angel's hymn.

CHICAGO, Illinois.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1863.

B. F. Jacobs, Sec. of Christian Commission, Chicago, Ill.:

General Meredith telegraphs: "I have every reason to believe that goods sent by the Christian Commission are delivered to our prisoners in Richmond. Letters to us and to their friends assure us, that they receive what we send. Gen. Meredith advises us to send all we can—the suffering is terrible. We ship largely every day in full confidence that they are delivered.

GEO. H. STUART.
President U. S. Christian Com.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1863.

A letter, dated Nov. 23rd, has been received from the overland expedition which is carrying supplies to the hungry Indians that were removed from this State to Dacotah last summer. The mutinous spirit of the soldiers who comprise the guard had been overcome, and they were progressing favorably. But for the munity they could have reached the Reservation by this time. As it is, they had about 150 miles to travel when the letter was written, and can hardly accomplish it without being overtaken by heavy snow storms. How the soldiers and train will return before spring is a problem. They have brought the difficulty upon themselves by delaying the progress of the trains on the outward march, and must take the consequences.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad will positively be finished to Anoka by Christmas.

From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Bermuda advices report the French Steamer Chas. Martel, from New York Oct. 23d, with an assorted cargo valued at $300,000, foundered at sea. Her crew was rescued by the ship St. George, of New Bedford, and landed at Bermuda.

The rebel blockade running steamers Dee, Advance, Ceres and Powerful, had sailed for some Southern port; also the steamer St. Petersburg. The steamer Gibraltar, from Wilmington, arrived at St. Georges with a full cargo of cotton.

The New York City Election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The election to-day has passed off quietly. The following is the vote for Mayor: Boole, (regular Democratic,) 22,061; Blunt, (regular Union,) 19,460; Gunther, (independent Democrat,) 29,035. Gunther is elected.

Morgan's Men at Toronto.

[illegible]

The War in Virginia—Operations of the 27th and 28th.

The Situation Yesterday—Rebel Accounts from Richmond.

From Chattanooga Yesterday—Our Troops on the Old Battle Field.

ALL GOING ON WELL—WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF THEIR LATE DEFEAT.

Latest from Knoxville via Cumberland Gap.

From the South—Rebel Dispatches from Virginia, Charleston and Atlanta.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—GUERILLAS INFESTING THE MISSISSIPPI.

From Springfield—Important Recruiting Order from Adjt. Gen. Fuller.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 1.—Generals Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings, railroad and bridges.

Our cavalry reconnoissance, twenty-three miles southward, disclosed no enemy, but they were found in force at Tunnell Hill.

The railroad from Ringgold to Chicamauga was destroyed by Hooker.

Col. Gross' brigade was left on the old battle field of Chicamauga, burying our dead. A large number which were left uncovered since September 20th.

A dispatch from Burnside, dated the 25th of November, says:

The enemy, on the 25th, moved up three brigades, and attacked his brigade in a strong position south of the river, three miles from Knoxville. After a hard fight the foe were repulsed with loss of 150 killed, and the position was strengthened, and though the enemy were moving down a large force, with the evident intention of renewing the attack. Burnside believed it could be held.

He has been able by using the roads left open to keep up his supply of provisions and forage.

Reinforcements are on the way to him.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the *Union*, under date of the 26th, writes:

Expeditions have been sent out to cut the railroad, between Cleveland and Dalton and I have reliable information that it has been a success, and that all the bridges and culverts on the road for 15 or 20 miles have been destroyed. Bragg is retreating southward, and our forces are between him and Longstreet. The latter must retreat at once; his only railroad connection has been severed; he cannot subsist his forces in Tennessee, and must make the best of his way out.

Bragg commenced the fight at Missionary Ridge with 40,000 men; he has lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and including all the battles at least 7,000 prisoners, and I believe these figures are greatly under the mark; but above all, he has been isolated from Longstreet, and driven from East Tennessee without a shadow of hope of regaining his old position.

Our loss in the three days battles will be from 3,000 to 4,000 in killed and wounded, and not more than 100 or 200 prisoners. It will be impossible for the rebels to make a second stand, without evacuating Virginia, and concentrating all their forces at a single point. But that would be an act of desperation, and must end disastrously.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune* has a special dated Knoxville, Saturday, via Cumberland Gap, Monday, saying we are now in the 12th day of the seige. The enemy has gained no advantage. We are better prepared for an attack than the most sanguine expected. Longstreet is delaying for reinforcements from Virginia. The enemy made a diversion Wednesday upon our position over the river, but after an hour's fight were driven back. On Tuesday a detachment of the 2d Michigan made a gallant charge and captured a rebel rifle pit within five hundred yards of our works, but subsequently were compelled to give way to a superior force, with great loss.

Maj. Byington was taken prisoner, Adjt. Noble and Lieut. Halpe were killed, and Lieut. Col. Cormick, 17th Mich., died Friday, from wounds.

It has been comparatively quiet the past two days.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

No news from the army yet. A heavy train is expected in late to-night, with the wounded. It may possibly bring further advices.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Nov 30.

The armies of Meade and Lee are divided by Mine Run Valley crossing the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road, about 12 miles from the latter place.

The enemy is strongly entrenched and exhibit a determination to make a desperate resistance. Some cannonading has taken place this morning, which was briskly replied to by our batteries. Their line of works is near Verdiersville, and in commanding positions, but they will probably be attacked to-day or to-morrow. Nothing of a decisive character transpired up to the present time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Reports from Bealton Station confirm the report of heavy firing yesterday.

The engagement of the 3d corps on Friday last is said to have been exaggerated, especially as to the number of prisoners taken, which was far less than stated. Our loss in killed and wounded is believed to be 300.

The reports that Gen. Lee has retreated are not credited. On the contrary it is said he is strongly posted on Mile River.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune* correspondent furnishes the following accounts of Friday's battle:

In obedience to orders the 3d followed by the 6th corps, on Thursday afternoon crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills with no opposition; except from a few rebel videttes stationed at the ford. On reaching the south side of the river these corps pursued the road leading to Morton's Ford, a few miles above, when they took a road to the left in order to strike the continuation of the road from Culpepper to Robertson's Tavern.

On Thursday night they rested near Jones' house, and yesterday morning continued their march to Effingham Junction with Gen. Warren's corps. Gen. Prince's division of the 3d corps were in the advance, and as the head of the column reached a small clearing it was greeted with a volley from a line of rebel skirmishers. The 1st brigade of the 2d division was thrown forward into line, with the 1st Mass., and deployed as skirmishers, supported by the 1st and 2d divisions of the corps.

The 1st Mass. advanced through a dense thicket, fighting and pushing the rebels back to the vicinity of Mill Run, when the enemy strengthening his line, gradually forced back our line. Skirmishing continued until 4:30 p. m., when the enemy with shouts and yells charged our front line, consisting of Prince's division, the right of which first fell back in some confusion [illegible] with the aid of one section of Pendergast's 1st R. I. battery K of the [illegible]

of the enemy consisting of Johnson's and a part of Rhodes' Division of Ewell's corps, twice in succession gallantly repulsed the enemy, who were in each instance driven back in a perfect rout. The fight ceased at dark.

The 3d bivouacked on the field at the junction of the two roads just mentioned, six miles from Locust Grove.

Our loss in killed and wounded probably amounts to not less than 350.

With such haste did the rebels retreat that they left behind all of their dead. The ground being literally covered with them.

Our proportion of killed in the fight was very small, and an inspection of the battle field leads to the conclusion that their casualties far exceeded ours. But one brigade of the 6th Corps was engaged, that of Gen. Russel, famous for the brilliant charge at Rappahannock Station.

OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune* has the following, dated Army of the Potomac, Saturday night:

This morning at eleven o'clock our forces were pressing forward in line of battle on the Orange and Fredericksburg pike, towards the first mentioned point, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them. This morning opened with a rain storm, but the whole army was on the advance at an early hour. The 3d corps, which crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills, and was engaged yesterday six miles from Locust Grove, on the road leading to Culpepper, and deployed to the left of our lines. The 6th remained on the right, and the 1st on the left of the 6th. The 2d retained its position, while the 5th deployed from its first station on the left to Locust Grove, as the reserve of the army. The engagement of the 3d corps yesterday will be referred to before closing.

Brisk skirmishing commenced as our line reached a point a mile and a half to the west of Locust Point Grove. Our forces passed steadily onward, however, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and hastening their retreat by an occasional shell from our batteries, to which the guns of the enemy did not reply. Gen. Meade and staff came up at an early hour to Robertson's tavern, the headquarters.

The train was ordered back out of range. Long trains of ammunition wagons and ambulances were moving to the front, and everything indicated a general engagement should Lee fall into position and the weather be favorable.

The rain continued to fall at intervals, but still the troops pressed forward, and the skirmishing still went on as before, the rebel line gradually falling back until it had reached the western bank of Mile Run, two and a half miles from the Tavern, and a short distance from Old Verdierville.

Here evidences of the intention of the enemy to dispute the passage of the river were had.

Earthworks and abattis were visible on the clearing beyond, and Gen. Meade accordingly disposed his forces along a densely wooded crest of hills east of the run. Owing to the difficulty of moving artillery, and even infantry, through the woods on either side of the road, some time elapsed before the formation of our line. Night soon came, and beyond the firing of the pickets and occasional shell from our lines, nothing of importance transpired. The army of Gen. Meade occupies a section of what is termed the Wilderness. Many discredit the story that Lee will give battle this side of Orange Court House, or Gordonsville.

OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Infor mation is received from the Army of the Potomac up to Monday morning.

The train captured on the plank road, on Friday, is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the rebels exploded.

In relation to affairs in the front, on Saturday, it is stated that at daylight our army lay across the Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, at Robert's Tavern, about twelve miles from the Orange Court House. The rebel lines were light and gradually pushed back by our skirmishers for one mile and a half, over to Mile Run, near Verdierville.

A note dated Sunday, says yesterday closed clear with the two armies lying in line on opposite sides of Mine Run Valley. Upon examination, it was found that the ground on the sides of the run, except where it is crossed by a turnpike, was impassable by our troops, owing to the boggy and swampy condition of the ground. All was quiet in front on Sunday.

Monday morning at 8 o'clock our batteries, which can be placed in position to bear upon the rebel works, were ordered to open.

Our siege train was in position in front of Sedgwick's command. After half an hour's slow cannonading, to which the enemy feebly responded, an attack was ordered. Gen. Warren on the left came upon the enemy stronger in numbers and position than was anticipated, and asked for further instructions.

The forward movement was then checked, and all firing ceased.

On both sides of the wood, sloping a half mile on each side of the river, is an open space, on the edge of the woods, west of the Run. The enemy was formed in line of battle on both sides of the road, with their batteries entrenched. The slope from there to the river is studded with rifle-pits, from which the sharpshooters fired scattering shots. About 3 p. m. the clouds broke away and the rain ceased, but the roads were almost in an impassable condition. One of our batteries fired a few shots, to which the rebels replied with great spirit for an hour. About sunset several guns were fired from our lines, but they failed to draw the enemy's fire.

A few additional particulars are furnished of the engagement of Friday, namely: The number of prisoners taken by the 3d corps has been greatly exaggerated. Only sixty have yet been reported to the Provost Marshal.

Among the woundedare Col. McClelland and Col. Higgins of the 86th Pennsylvania regiment, and two Captains—names unknown.

The medical director of our corps estimates our loss at 225 wounded and 100 killed. The enemy retreated from in front the 3d corps during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Owing to the enemy's change of position it became necessary for us to leave them there. Their number greatly exceeded ours.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The New York *Times* has the following special from Washington: Army officers from Bealton Station to-night report that heavy cannonading was heard, since early this morning, in the direction of Orange Court House. The firing was too heavy and continuous to preclude the possibility of its being a skirmish. It was their opinion that a general engagement was in progress at the time they last heard the firing, which was at 11 o'clock this (Monday) forenoon. Lee's whole force is entrenched between Orange Court House and Gordonsville. Supplies are now dispatched to Meade by a new route. The weather is frightfully cold, and has been so since yesterday. The badly wounded left out last night, and those to be left out to-night where they fall, must certainly die. They fight without overcoats.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Washington special of the *World* late last night, telegraphed: "There is nothing official or otherwise from the Army of the Potomac to-night. It is now believed that the impression that the battle fought on Saturday and Sunday is incorrect, from the fact that if such had been the case, the wounded would have reached Rappahannock Bridge. The conclusion is quite irresistible that Lee has continued to fall back to save his own line of communication with Richmond; and if such be the case, it is evident that General Meade's plans, so far known to be in operation, are working successfully."

The *Star* of this evening says: "In the event that Meade should be defeated in a battle, he could easily fall back on Fredericksburg, where he could soon receive supplies from Aquia Creek," adding that "the railroad from that point to Fredericksburg is very nearly in working order already. Unless a disaster follows our arms, it is not so clear that Fredericksburg is to be the future base of supplies. It may be added that Government has not received one word from General Meade since he left Culpepper. Weather clear and cold."

The *Herald* has the following:

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 30—7:15 p. m.—Mail communication with the army has not been resumed over this route, and probably will not be. No wounded men have been brought in from the army, and no hospital cars have been run up from Alexandria. Very heavy cannonading was heard this morning, but not afterwards during the day, in the direction of Chancellorsville. It was heard more distinctly at Bealton, Warrenton Junction, Nokesville and Manassas than here. No firing was heard yesterday. The belief is that no general battle has been fought.

Much anxiety is manifested this afternoon regarding Meade's army. Not a word has been received from the front to-day.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—12 Midnight.

Nothing more up to this hour from the army.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Major General Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday, en route for Knoxville. Nothing later from Burnside.

John Morgan telegraphed to Columbus from Toronto, yesterday, announcing his arrival there.

The number of [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 47.—First—In pursuance of authority from the War Department, eleven new companies of infantry will be accepted for Government service, for three years or during the war. The members of such companies will receive the same pay, bounties, and premiums to which recruits for other old organizations are entitled, as specified in General Order No. 42, from this Department, of October 24, 1863.

2nd—These companies will report at Camp Butler, on, or before the first day of January next, and when organized and mustered into service, will be assigned as follows: One company to the 19th regiment, Lieut. Col. Raffen; one company to the 55th regiment, Col. Dombluser; one company to the 51st regiment, Col. Bradley; one company to the 52d regiment, Lieut. Col. McClanahan; two companies to the 56th regiment, Col. Raum; one company to the 61st regiment, Lieut. Col. Ohr four companies to the 64th regiment, Lieut. Col. Morrill.

3d. Persons applying for authority to recruit these companies, will specify if they have a choice to what regiment they desire their companies to be assigned, and all application should be accompanied by a brief statement of the county in which said companies will be recruited, the time within which it is expected the company will be ready for muster, and also satisfactory reference of their character, and ability to command, and their probable ability to raise their companies within the prescribed period. No other applications will be entertained.

4th, A Captain and one Lieutenant will be appointed from each company; the other Lieutenants will be commissioned from meritorious noncommissioned officers or privates who have been, or are, now in the service of the Government.

By order of His Excellency, Gov. YATES.
[Signed.] ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1, 1863.

About seventy-five recruits were mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates yesterday. Some five or six of them have formerly been officers, and being anxious to enter the service again, have enlisted as privates.

Recruiting is progressing very favorably, but not to that extent that it will require to enable us to avoid a draft.

The Union League of St. Clair county have contributed for the benefit of our soldiers since the fall of Vicksburg, over $1,200, and the total amount received from the county has not been less than $1,800. We commend the example of the noble Union men of St. Clair county to the rest of the State. Let it be remembered that our recent glorious victories have been purchased at the cost of the life or limb of many a brave boy. This fact should give a new impetus everywhere to the efforts which patriotic men and women are making to minister to the comfort of the wounded.

A pigeon match between W. King, of Springfield, and W. J. Shannon, of St. Louis, came off at Champaign a few days ago. King giving Shannon twenty-five dead birds, Shannon beat him on even score five birds. King has been called the champion of the world, and this is a heavy blow to him and his friends.

Navigation on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, north of Quincy and Meredosia, has been closed. The Illinois River is completely frozen over at the latter place. Two boat crews arrived here last night by railroad, and proceeded to St. Louis. The cars from Quincy last night were crowded with steamboat passengers, who could proceed no farther by river.

The order of dismissal in the case of Lieut. Barton W. Fox, of the 10th Illinois cavalry, has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged from the service.

Captain Ashley F. Galbraith, has been appointed Major of the 48th regiment, vice Stephenson, deceased. A. H. Kelley has been appointed Surgeon of the 38th regiment, vice West, resigned.

I learn that 3000 rebel prisoners, captured at Chattanooga, are to be sent to Camp Butler, near this city.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1863.

The steamer Lady Franklin arrived this evening, bringing with her Memphis dates to Sunday. Two men, named Dupue and Warren, the first a U. S. scout, and the other a U.S. Commissioner, were shot at and killed, in Cheatham Co., Tenn., by guerillas under Perkins and Albright, a few days ago. Their bodies were thrown into a gully, whence they were taken and buried by a Union man named Owens.

The next day the guerillas returned and murdered Owens.

The *Bulletin* of the 19th learns from late arrivals from below, that the guerillas are again engaged in the nefarious practice of firing into boats. It seems to be their intention to stop navigation entirely, or at least to produce such a fear in the minds of the people as to greatly diminish the amount of trade. The Captain of the Thos. E. Nutt, which arrived last evening from Vicksburg, brought the following particulars in relation to recent operations below:

The guerillas have succeeded in erecting a small battery of light pieces at Waterproof Point, about twenty miles below Vicksburg. With these guns they fired several shots into the steamers Welcome and Emerald, doing them considerable damage. It is reported that five or six persons were killed and wounded on the Welcome, and a few also hit on the Emerald. A gunboat was on her way to shell them out.

The steamer Empress, which recently arrived at Vicksburg, had on board several guerilla prisoners who had been taken on some of their raids in the vicinity of the river. There are also reports that a stern-wheeler, name unknown was fired into above the mouth of White River. No one was injured.

The following is the list of deaths for the week ending the 28th ult., in the various Memphis hospitals as furnished by Dr. Iram, surgeon in chief:

Aaron Doghood, 27th Ind., Co. A; Abraham Passco, 2d Mo., Co. F; J. M. Wiggins, 49th Ill., Co. K; L. Stephaney, 17th Mo., Co. C; Henry Dunnds, 16th Ohio, Co. D; M. Evans, Sergt. 31st Mo. Co. B; Jas. Dies, 47th Ill., Co. G; A. Dixon, 8th Tenn. cavalry, Co. D; A. Wycoff, 1st Iowa, battalion; G. W. Carr, 120th Ill, Co. G; David Lamb, 16th Ind., Co. I; J. S. Green, 25th Iowa, Co. G; James Henry, Lieut. 5th Iowa, Co. F; G. Veriott, 2d Minn., Co. G; Jas. F. Young, 5th Iowa, Co. G; C. F. Smith, band 16th U. S.; H. [illegible] Well, 6th Iowa, Co. D; Andrew Patterson, 29th Mo., Co C; W. S. Wright, 128th Ill. Co. D; John Graham, 9th Ill., Co. A; H. O'Connor, 1st Ill. Art'y, Co. F; Owen Thomas, citizen; Wm. Van Fleet, 8th Mo., Co. F; A. Meech, 93d Ill., Co. K; E. R. Sandy, 63d Ind., Co. B; W. H. Bradley, 5th Ill. Cav.; H. Munroe, 53d Ind., Co. I; Edgar Stearns, 12th Iowa, Co. I; D. F. Hillen, 7th Tenn., Co. K.

We learn from Columbus, Ky., that about two o'clock this morning the guard house was discovered to be on fire, and before much could be done toward saving it it was nearly consumed. It was doubtless set on fire by the prisoners, but they did not manage to escape. The flames spread to adjacent buildings, but we have no particulars about the damage done.

There are no new developments in regard to the smuggling operations alluded to yesterday, excepting that one of the principal defendants is supposed to be in Canada, named Major DeVasse, who has been heard from in Chicago.

U. S. Marshal Phillips was ready to make his arrest, but was informed by telegraph that sufficient actual proof could not be procured to warrant such proceeding.

The names of the parties actually taken in Memphis have not yet transpired. That they are all Jews, as stated by contemporaries, is undoubtedly an error.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.—The tow-boat Ike Hammitt, also arrived was fired into on the 19th ult., at Grand Gulf—no one hurt. She reports a rebel battery of seven 12-pounders two miles below the mouth of Red river.

Refugees report the force of guerillas there at 1,500. They fired into the transport Black-hawk, on her way to New Orleans, on the 20th ult. A shell burst in her texas, and set fire to the boat, and burned the pilot-house and texas. The fire was extinguished.

One negro was killed, and four white men badly wounded.

The gunboat Choctaw went to her assistance and shelled the battery, and silenced it.

Our gunboat Springfield was badly riddled.

The cotton market at Memphis on the 29th was quiet; sales of 113 bales at prices ranging from 49 to 70 cents.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1, 1863.

The Provost Marshal, Col. Lovell, removed his office to Madison to-day, by orders from Washington.

Michel Steever, for many years a member of the bar in this city, member of the legislature and postmaster, died this morning of congestion of the lungs. He came to this city in 1851, from Perry county, Pa. During the Mexican war he was [illegible]

cially commended by Gen. Scott in his official report of the taking of the city of Mexico.

On the 15th, Andrew Boyd, of this city, was lost overboard from the schooner Hindsdale, 30 miles south of this port. Any information with regard to his body will be thankfully received by his widow at the foot of Erie street.

Eighteen hundred drafted men have been examined so far in this district, and only 75 including substitutes, have been obtained; but as an offset to this, the number of enlistments, both veteran and new recruits is quite as large.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

A FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An influential delegation is here to see the President in behalf of the Freedmen's Association, seeking the establishment of a Freedmen's Bureau. The President, who is sick with the varioloid, being unable to attend to them, Mr. Seward saw and read their address, but said nothing worthy of note, save that Lincoln might make the matter the subject of a special message.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Lewis in his report suggests to the Secretary of the Treasury, to recommend to Congress, that the duty on dividends of Mutual Life Insurance Companies be repealed. The sums declared as dividends by these Companies not being actual dividends, but only credits of the insured on his policy.

He advises, in case more revenue is needed than is now produced by the internal revenue laws, that the schedule be extended by adding divers articles of luxury, such as diamonds, emeralds and other jewelry, gold watches, pianos, guitars, dogs, and looking glasses beyond a certain size. That the stamp schedule be also extended to embrace receipt, assignments of chooses action except negotiable paper releases transfers of personal property for the benefit of creditors, various certificates not numbered in the law of 1862, as those of admission to bar diplomas, medical practitioners, and the like addition be make to stamps now required, and that the limit of $20 as to bank checks be repealed.

Some additional licenses are suggested: Conveyance, rent brokers, produce brokers, owners or enteries of horses for racing, &c. He recommends legacies and distribution of shares to lineal heirs be subject to one per cent. tax. That the interest of wives and husbands in each others estates (over five hundred dollars), be subject to two per cent taxes on estates to collateral kindred be increased, and the law be extended to real as well as personal property. Corporations and persons manufacturing for themselves to any amount over $600, be taxed as other manufactures. Incomes of over $5,000 to be subject to a duty of four per cent.; between $10,000 and $20,000 five per cent., and over $25,500 to six per cent. If additional revenue is not needed, then the tax on such produce as are classes necessaries may be lightened and increased on liquors and tobacco.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher is in town, the guest of Secretary Chase.

CONGRESS.

Congressmen are beginning to come in pretty rapidly.

MILITARY.

Col. Belger, Quartermaster at Baltimore, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service for the usual Qurtermaster failings.

DIPLOMATIC.

The connection between Seward and Mercier, under which the French tobacco is to be shipped, fixes City Point as the place of shipment, by transportation with two corvettes. An extra order has been issued, allowing Austria and any other friendly power to do the same thing.

NO "METALIC RING."

The National Bank notes will not have bronze on red lettering. They are now promised in ten days more.

REVENUE.

Light duties, chiefly on clearances, are to be recommended by Secretary Chase, at thirteen cents per ton. They are twenty-four in Great Britain. The expenses of light houses average yearly $1,100,000.

A REBEL INDIAN TREATY.

A treaty was captured at Fort Smith and has been received at the Indian office. It is between Albert Pike, Confederate Commissioner and the Camanches of the prairies, made in 1861 and signed by Pike and thirteen chiefs and renegade Indian agents the witnesses. The Indians are required to keep peace with Mexicans. It is distinctly stipulated that Texas is one of the Confederate States. The treaty is bound with red, white and blue ribbon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury's report on the condition of the finances, is in the hands of the printer. It will be much larger than heretofore, and contain interesting tables on subjects not before embodied in such documents.

The reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Comptroller of Currency will accompany it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Various rumors of the withdrawal of the new fractional currency are without foundation. The currency is duly issued and preparations nearly completed to issue it in such quantities as may be required.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1863.

Medical Director Herrick, of Gen. Reynold's division, Surgeon Fonts, 81st Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon Graham, 101st Indiana, captured at Chickamauga, arrived to-day from Libby Prison, Richmond. They left Richmond just one week ago, and confirm the reports which have reached the North of the destitution and bad treatment of our prisoners.

Dr. Herrick states the rebel report of their loss at Chicamauga at 15,999. When captured, the rebels, upon learning that they belonged to Reynold's division, stripped them of their coats, hats and all their valuables, alleging that men who belonged to the same division that Wilder did, were entitled to no consideration at their hands. The captors were the 11th Texas cavalry, and their hatred grew out of the fact that Col. Wilder, commanding the mounted brigade in Reynolds' division had chased them all over Tennessee.

Col. Ekin, U. S. Q. M., has just purchased 3,000 cords of wood at $4.00 per cord, for the camps near the city. The result was to lower the price of wood for the poorer folks.

Counterfeit $20.00 greenbacks were passed here yesterday. The signatures are very fair, but the engraving is very poor. The Ladies' Fair, just closed, has realized $12,000 for the benefit of soldiers' families in Marion county. Several counties in the State have filled their quotas for the next draft. Brig. Gen. Carrington, notwithstanding the severe exposure he has undergone in the field, is very energetic in raising recruits for the new regiments and impressing upon the rising generation the necessity of being soldiers some day.

New Advertisements.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, To Rent, Auctions, Amusements, see Second Page.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. I have for sale at a price that will pay 15 per cent. on the investment, A Brick Building and Lot on State street will be in the market for a few days only. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

THE GEM.—A new style of picture just being introduced into Chicago by Green & Wing, 98 Clark street. The Eastern people are delighted with them; they are neat, cheap and durable. The only place to procure them is at Green & Wing's, opposite the Sherman House. CALL AND SEE THEM. Only $1.50 per dozen or six for $1. Just the thing for Albums or sending by mail.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN By the use of the new anaesthetic agent the "Nitrite of Oxygen," or Improved Nitrous Oxide," at the Dental Rooms of Drs. BUSH & NOBLE, 126 Clark street.

GRAND PIANO! PARLOR GRAND!—I am authorized to sell for cash, at two-thirds its wholesale catalogue price, a new, elegant [illegible] Parlor Grand Piano [illegible] rosewood case, and can be seen by calling at J. A. SMITH & CO'S, 104 Lake street, between 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. for one week. W. W. STEWART, Agent.

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE a dozen of EVERITT'S $3 per dozen CARTES DE VISITE. They are not surpassed in beauty and style of finish. [illegible] Lake street, corner of Lasalle. [illegible] Agent.

500 BARRELS APPLES [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION—Chicago Light Infantry; all members of this company are hereby ordered to appear at their armory on Wednesday, December 2d, at 7½ p. m., to attend a business meeting of the greatest importance, and every member must be present. There will be no drill. By order of JAS. M. DEWITT, Commandant.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. Offer for sale a superior quality of GUNPOWDER, From Rifle size to Coarse Ducking. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder. G. NEWHALL, Jr., Agent, 30 River street.

TO COOPERS.—A consignment of about 150,000 ft. Elm Flour Barrel Heading. For sale by E. R. BICKFORD. Office corner of Lake and West Water streets.

EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS of the late REV. DR. DEMPSTER To be had at my Gallery. L. ALSCHULER, 38 Randolph street.

GEO. G. POPE. Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 129 CLARK STREET.

TO PATENT-RIGHT MEN—$100,000 to be made. The greatest invention of the age to be seen and negotiated for at room No. 12, third floor, Dole's Building, northwest corner Clark and South Water streets. Apply between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

TO MILLERS, DISTILLERS, &c. RICHARD'S NEW STYLE CORN SHELLERS Shell clean, without breaking cob or corn, and require but half the power of the old style machines to drive them. Old style machines furnished at 20 per cent. less than former prices. Address J. C. RICHARDS, Manufacturer, P. O. Box 1465. Office 90 Washington street.

MERCHANT TAILORS—Have you seen the No. 3 Empire Sewing Machine? THE NEW PATENT SHUTTLE? It will not do better work, it will certainly do more, drop fewer stitches, make less than one-tenth of the noise, run very much easier, and do every kind of work as well as any machine in the world. Look out for the most serviceable and most durable Manufacturing Sewing Machine for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. New York prices. No charge for freight. L. CORNELL & CO., General Agents, 122 Lake street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., expires this day by limitation. E. L. Pendergrast having withdrawn, the undersigned will continue business at the old stand without change of style. GEO. A. WALLACE, D. F. WALLACE. Chicago, Nov. 30, 1863.

WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants 248 Lake and 269 South Water-sts, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Prompt attention given to the PURCHASE AND SALE of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Grass Seed, and every description of Produce. Orders solicited. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. GEO. A. WALLACE. D. F. WALLACE.

$7250 Will purchase the FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with modern improvements, 88 Third Avenue. It is the first dwelling south of the residence of E. M. Edwards, Esq., and would make a COMFORTABLE HOME for a business man, or a DESIRABLE INVESTMENT Apply to JOHN H. KING, 243 South Water street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS TAKEN IN ILLINOIS IOWA MICHIGAN 61–63 62–63 62–63

THESE MACHINES WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS, At the following State Fairs of 1863, For the best Family Machines, the best Manufacturing Machines, and the best Machine work.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR— First Premium for Family Machine. " " Manufacturing Machine. " " Machine Work.
VERMONT STATE FAIR— First Premium for Family Machine. " " Manufacturing Machine. " " Machine Work.
IOWA STATE FAIR— First Premium for Family Machine. " " Manufacturing Machine. " " Machine Work.
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR— First Premium for Family Machine. " " Manufacturing Machine. " " Machine Work.
INDIANA STATE FAIR— First Premium for Machine for all purposes. " " Machine Work.
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR— First Premium for Machine for all purposes. " " Machine Work.
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR— First Premium for Machine for all purposes. " " Machine Work.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR— First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. " " beautiful Machine Work.
OREGON STATE FAIR— First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. " " best Family Machine.
At nearly all the above the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

GROVER & BAKER'S Family Sewing Machine, WORKING THE GROVER & BAKER AND LOCK STITCHES, The only Machine that Stitch and Embroider Perfectly. ☞ Circulars with samples of work furnished on application at office, or will be sent by mail. GENERAL NORTHWESTERN OFFICE, 115 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW GOODS FANCY GOODS, BRIDAL GIFTS, ORNAMENTS FOR PARLOR, MANTEL, PARIAN FIGURES, FINE BRONZES, JEWEL BOXES, ODOR CASKETS, POCKET CUTLERY, PORTEMONNAIES, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, GILT GOODS, SCOTCH WOOD, TOILET ARTICLES, ☞ BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake street, would invite attention to their large stock of Fine, Fancy and Toilet Goods, among which may be found elegant articles for Bridal and Holiday Gifts, Jewel and Odor Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Dressing Cases, [illegible] Card Receivers, Vases, Scotch Wood Goods, superior Teeth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Perfumery and portmonnaies, together with a large and choice stock of Toilet Goods. BLISS & SHARP.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 5-20'S On hand and Ordered for Subscribers at all times. FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH BANKERS AND OTHERS ORDERING BONDS. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Subscription Agent.

U. S. 5-20'S. We shall continue until further advices from the Treasury Department, to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds, Both Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. INTEREST WILL COMMENCE ON DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIPT OF MONEY. Bonds delivered at our office, or on the line of the American or United States Express Companies, within [illegible] free of [illegible] expense. Parties can send currency in payment of bonds and receive them, free of charge, by marking package "U. S. 5-20 and K." Treasury Notes or New York Exchange received at par. Also U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, payable to the order of JAY COOKE, Philadelphia. The usual Commission allowed to banks and bankers. Also those wishing Bonds to establish National Banks, in which case subscribers will pay their own express charges. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY. Best business corner, now for sale in the city, fronting 20 feet on Clark street, north of Monroe, on Randolph, &c. Also, fifty residence lots on Sixteenth street, Prairie, Indiana, Michigan and Wabash avenues. Also, desirable lots elsewhere. Also, a dwelling in the North Division, with large [illegible] grounds. Two marble fronts in same Division. Also, on West Washington street. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. 40 STATE St., Chicago.

ACADEMY OF THE NEW GYMNASTICS! 116 & 118 Randolph st., opposite the Museum. O. W. POWERS, A. M., J. E. POWERS, A. M., Conductors. We shall open our Hall this evening, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 2d, for the Formation of Classes for Instruction and practice in the New Gymnastics for Gentlemen and Ladies. Our Hall will be open every week-day evening, and our patrons can consult their convenience as to which classes they join. A class for Lads and Misses will be formed this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, to meet on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. A class for Ladies exclusively to meet on two afternoons each week, will be formed very soon. All the POWERS will assist in the instruction of Ladies and Children. TERMS—For session of six weeks (two evenings per week,) $5.00.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, Happy New Year. Who would not prefer, in selecting Holiday Gifts, to combine with beauty and elegance, the USEFUL, a GIFT that is useful, and will [illegible] the highest possible degree? Who would not prefer to receive such? As a present to any LADY or FAMILY, nothing could be more appropriate than that most useful and charming WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, which is so eminently serviceable and practical in the hands of any one, however unskilled and inexperienced. With continued progress of the last year, it will very soon be considered indispensable in every well regulated family too. Shall we send you a Holiday Present for your friend. New York prices—No charge for Freight. L. CORNELL & CO., General Agents, 122 Lake street.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERING IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET. BEDDING, THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get STEAM CURED FEATHERS, FREE FROM BAD ODOR. WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, AND RUBBER GOODS, 67 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WHOLESALE. I am now receiving from New York, by express, in addition to my former stock, the BEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES OF CLOTHING, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY, WHICH I AM NOW OFFERING FOR CASH ON The Very Lowest Margin, TO THE WESTERN TRADE. Rooms No. 52 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue, and 20 Lake street. ASAHEL PIERCE.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD. 100 cords Detroit Hickory Wood. 100 cords Grand Traverse Maple. 100 cords Grand Traverse Beech. For sale at reasonable prices at the Twelfth Street Wood Yard. D. M. ELDRED.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

GUNPOWDER. HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S. GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT, 29 LAKE STREET.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS! The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS! We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS. HATES, STONE & CO., 223 South Water street.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

A. H. HOVEY, 104 Lake Street. SKATES! SKATES!! At Hovey's Seed Store, 104 Lake Street.

STORAGE. I have storage room for 5,000 barrels Salt, at Rush Street Bridge. A. H. [illegible]

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

THESE DAYS AND THOSE.

It is difficult to realize how fast we are making history now—how we are passing from one question of magnitude to another in which we forget the previous one. Let any man run over the various matters which have engaged the public attention during the short two and a half years which have passed since the war began, and note how one matter has swallowed another, as snakes are said to take in their fellows, beginning at the caudal end, and he will be surprised at their number and importance. We finish and dismiss a question of the ages now, with more celerity than we formerly settled it, whether Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith is the greater man, and can best represent the people of Podunk in the State Legislature.

First, The public mind was occupied with the matter of the secession, pure and simple. Could a State secede? Before we could settle it by argument we went to settling it by knocks. From secession we went to the matter of arbitrary arrests. From that we passed to the question of emancipation, which blossomed in the President's Proclamation, and is ripening fruits in actual deliverances of Nubian chattels, and now comes the question of reconstruction, with all the composite facts, principles, and queries which make it up, and all this time, a great war goes on, and all its varied interests—interests which concern foreign nations—interests which concern humanity, in the care and provision for soldiers in their wounds and sicknesses, according to the demands of the religion of the nineteenth century—all these matters are attended to and properly disposed of. Ordinarily one of these great matters would consume two decades. But we are slipping along through them as if they were every day questions.

Nor do we merely slip through them. It is wonderful with what satisfactoriness on the whole, they are disposed of. They are all, under the circumstances, ugly questions to handle. There are various opinions about them all; and opinions formed during a course of years, and fortified and made opinions by immovable prejudices and political interests. In truth we have actually lived off about twenty years during the last three, and yet few people are at all aware how far we have drifted. Few perhaps actually realize how different are all the aspects and estates of things now, as compared with those of four and five years ago, when his functitude J. B. of Wheatland, was President. Our attention has been so entirely taken up by the war, that we have scarcely had time to think of merely political questions; or of questions not partisan, but which concern administration, and the dignity and honor of the Government.

But turn your eye back to the days when the Buchanan dynasty roosted and rotted in the high places of this nation. True the sight of carrion is not agreeable, even at a great distance. But it may be well to look, for the sake of comparison nevertheless; for, hope and courage need to be held up in these days. Think of the universal and intense corruption that alarmed all thoughtful men; that made honest men blush whenever the thought of public affairs come into their minds; that raised the question, "how long can, or ought, a nation to survive, when public virtue has died out of those who control it."

To how many men, groaning over these dismal questions did the war come as a relief. Let us have war;—anything but this putrid air, stagnant and full of odors from the charnel house of slain virtues—any thing rather than the dance of the demons, who ought to have gone into the swine, if, indeed, they did not, and have returned hither after nineteen hundred years. A storm out of doors is better than the still weather of the "Black Hole."

Probably the rascals are not all dead yet; but it is a comfort to afford them life, if we can be rid of their presence in the Government. We cannot affirm that none of them have anything more to do with the nation's affairs, but it is a consolation that we do not have to be forever hearing now of their villainies. It is now nearly two years since we were almost daily regaled with habitual accomplaints of peculation. If such charges are now brought, they are strictly exceptions, such as we may expect to encounter under any Administration, at any time. True, when the war broke out, we had a turn of shoddy contracts and stealing maneuvres, as if some of the foul birds had held over in the old nest; or some of the incomers supposed that fraud had got herself recognized, and was now to be as of old, the rule; only that a new and hungrier swarm were to have their chance.

But the truth was, and we may if we will, recognize it, the nation had elected a man to the Chief Magistracy, who did not believe in stealing—had not been brought up to it; and not having been accustomed to steal at home and for himself, did not believe in it at Washington, and for others. The result has been, that stealing is not in fashion as it was. It cannot now flaunt itself and put on airs, but must skulk about, and cover its tracks, and tell hideous lies to get along. Has not something been gained here, worth even a part of the costs of the war? Integrity in national administration is worth something after all.

So are brains. This nation will some day come to the recognition of the fact, that the ease with which the various difficult questions that have arisen have been settled, have been due to the putting a man into the Presidential chair, whose distinguishing trait of mind is, his ability to untie hard knots; a man with a penetrative cast of mind, which does not forever jump blindly through the thicket, nor always go around it, but patiently plods on and digs through. What could we have done with such fellows as Pierce and Buchanan amid the questions of the past three years?

Something too, deserves to be said, if right were in right places, near the Chief Magistrate. Reader, you may think what you like of the management of finance, Foreign Affairs, and of the Army, under their separate heads. We shall not dictate the thought to you.

But out of all these, and other like considerations, it is hoped you can extract a sufficiency of comfortable material of thought and feeling, to enable you to eat your dinner to-day, with a good degree of satisfaction, and to be of a thoughtful mind that these days are not as those days.

NAPOLEON AND THE REBELS.

In nothing is the strange infatuation of the leaders of the rebellion more marked than in the many ways in which they attempt to reverse all the maxims of political philosophy, and deny the validity of the best tested and universally received principles of good government. It was a cropping out of this insane conceit, this crazy defiance of all the wisdom of all the past and present, that is seen in their monstrous proposition, that slavery is the only true foundation and durable corner stone of a republican government. No man but those that had eaten of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner, could ever have promulgated a proposition so monstrous. Akin to it, and springing from the same disordered brain, is the assumption that slavery is the only sure basis and source of national wealth and independence; the only overflowing and copious fountain of civic and manly virtue; and the only fair and nursing mother of art, literature and science. None but men who were groping in the grossest darkness of ignorance, deaf and blind to all the teachings and examples of history, with their reason the thrall of the wildest passion, or the fool of the most fantastic dreams, could ever avow such doctrines, or set to work to build upon such a crazy foundation an enduring political fabric. The whole world holds them in derision, and nature spurns into instant ruin all their work of folly and crime.

It is the working of this same extraordinary insanity—for no other word expresses it—which has prompted these new builders of State polity, to struggle to rend the Union into two rival and abutting nations; and thus compel both parts to organize and maintain standing armies and fleets; erect costly and stupendous fortifications and defences; to insist upon the [illegible] scriptions, and bring about those never-ending collisions and wars, beneath which every nation in Europe to-day groans and bleeds; but which the wisdom of our fathers has heretofore saved us from, by that greatest and wisest of all political expedients, combining many separate States into one supreme and enduring Union. So enormous has become the burden in Europe, of supporting their standing armies; and such an incubus, are they justly thought by everybody, on the labor, the enterprise, the progress, the life of nations, that with all men of thought, of patriotic hope, or philanthropic purpose, one paramount object of their deepest solicitude and most constant effort, is to devise some plan by which these oppressive and terrible institutions, eating out the substance of the land, and devouring its children, may with safety be abolished. So earnest and profound is this feeling and desire, so apparent to all is the magnitude and depth of the evil, that we find Napoleon bringing it forward in his speech from the throne, and proposing to call a European Congress to repress, if possible, the evil, or at least, lessen in some way, its imminent danger. He says:

"What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to say—Have not the prejudices and rancor which divide us, already lasted long enough—is the jealous rivalry of the great powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other, by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security, nor war with its chances of success?"

But this condition of things, so perilous and so mischievous and destructive; which the wisest statesmen and best men are struggling so earnestly and unceasingly to escape from in Europe—is the very condition into which these framers of disunion and architects of secession, are striving with might and main to plunge our own country.

Separate this united nation into two adjoining and independent States or Confederacies, and you bring in at once prejudice and rancor between them; jealous rivalry of each other's power; standing and exaggerated armies and armaments; disputes, collisions and never-ending wars; a country impoverished and desolated; insuperable obstacles to progress and civilization; and our most precious resources exhausted in vain ostentation of strength, or ceaseless conflict. The great and good men of every other country on earth seek and toil to save their native land from these wrongs and evils; but the crazy schemers of rebellion, and fanatics of secession, innocent of all wisdom, as they are reckless of all guilt, give fortune, life and honor to fasten upon their country all this long train of misfortunes and oppressions. Having by nature, or adopting from corrupt living, all the most perverse, preposterous and inconceivable principles and theories, they propose to overturn all that has been tested by experience, and deny all that has been proved by time. They laugh at the wisdom of all the present, and mock the conclusions of all the past. They find peace in unending war; strength in disunion; glory in treason and crime; and humanity with religion in slavery. What Europe discards with scorn as the worn-out garments of a vicious and corrupt age, filled with disease and infection, these rebel chiefs catch up and dress themselves in, with a flaunting pride. What the world proclaims sheer folly, these new men put forward as the only sure defense of States. What God and all good men abhor, these extraordinary sons of our time take to their hearts and worship as their religion. If there be an institution universally condemned, they will be sure to adopt it; if there be a folly in legislation, or a crime in politics, they are sure to scheme and work until they have perpetrated both.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The following returns of the election held in this State on the 3d inst., we have compiled with considerable care. In some of the counties there was no contest, and we have simply given the vote cast by the party which made nominations and supported them. We take the vote given for County Treasurers, as more nearly influenced by party considerations than any other. In several counties we are compelled to give simply the majority, being unable to obtain the full vote. It will be seen that the people of Illinois appreciate the situation, and have dealt a blow to copperheadism from which it can hardly recover, at least not within a twelve month.

Counties.	1863. Union.	1863. Cop.	1862. Union.	1862. Cop.
Adams	2,904	3,290	2,307	4,134
Alexander	213	260	151	710
Bond	807	21	909	778
Boone	1,307	58	1,226	290
Brown	609	977	760	1,041
Bureau	2,156	863	3,123	1,387
Calhoun	130	304	104	325
Carroll	900	....	1,173	329
Cass	509	980	618	1,211
Champaign	1,343	635	1,848	1,104
Christian	833	1,096	698	1,333
Clark	972	1,243	543	1,455
Clay	670	613	478	911
Clinton	49	....	640	1,093
Coles	1,333	1,368	1,322	1,539
Cook	10,640	5,435	9,398	8,380
Crawford	676	909	530	1,330
Cumberland	504	762	321	872
DeKalb	2,199	304	1,859	670
DeWitt	1,011	916	889	953
Douglas	780	841	506	724
Du Page	1,030	6	1,174	590
Edgar	1,358	1,496	1,304	1,861
Edwards	425	177	389	334
Effingham	535	836	394	931
Fayette	939	1,050	561	1,341
Ford	242	201	185	202
Franklin	534	747	369	892
Fulton	2,364	2,738	1,79[illegible]	3,150
Gallatin	364	871	190	705
Greene	290	728	565	1,746
Grundy	1,061	713	1,047	748
Hamilton	509	700	48	1,063
Hancock	2,321	2,275	1,830	2,844
Hardin	125	225	113	341
Henderson	1,016	705	994	893
Henry	1,565	430	2,636	1,001
Iroquois	1,293	465	1,320	826
Jackson	....	500	139	996
Jasper	395	549	246	783
Jefferson	503	1,153	955	1,384
Jersey	....	853	538	1,356
Jo Daviess	2,121	1,132	1,921	1,810
Johnson	195	677	134	600
Kane	3,127	630	3,857	1,647
Kankakee	1,101	337	1,442	453
Kendall	759	71	1,344	290
Knox	2,409	1,127	2,796	1,646
Lake	1,079	....	1,376	835
La Salle	4,307	3,239	3,618	3,591
Lawrence	566	743	375	914
Lee	1,375	....	1,733	1,038
Livingston	1,388	948	1,099	932
Logan	1,383	909	1,381	1,462
Macon	1,438	1,077	1,613	1,340
Macoupin	1,890	2,346	1,461	2,443
Madison	2,715	2,246	2,179	2,817
Marion	949	1,072	978	1,390
Marshall	1,278	1,184	1,129	1,297
Mason	695	716	606	1,059
Massac	425	418	277	394
McDonough	1,337	1,517	1,443	1,957
McHenry	1,879	365	2,119	1,097
McLean	2,962	1,194	2,939	2,345
Menard	535	811	705	898
Mercer	1,072	675	1,042	898
Monroe	479	825	635	1,349
Montgomery	1,222	1,452	814	1,725
Morgan	1,699	1,909	1,326	2,093
Moultrie	480	690	496	782
Ogle	1,348	18	2,069	976
Peoria	2,491	2,711	2,512	3,093
Perry	907	694	599	742
Piatt	599	556	498	460
Pike	1,999	1,945	1,808	2,574
Pope	....	550	86	692
Pulaski	237	210	163	373
Putnam	463	341	555	436
Randolph	1,397	1,186	945	1,545
Richland	656	733	417	844
Rock Island	1,807	1,069	1,353	1,357
Sangamon	2,775	2,462	2,761	3,642
Saline	897	498	91	929
Schuyler	1,079	1,112	670	1,385
Scott	499	790	473	796
Shelby	942	1,499	595	1,964
Stark	886	209	901	536
Stephenson	1,799	1,184	2,154	1,393
St. Clair	2,995	1,470	2,521	2,271
Tazewell	1,509	1,535	1,690	1,975
Union	243	618	142	1,088
Vermillion	1,831	1,207	1,479	1,580
Wabash	457	503	320	675
Warren	1,796	1,374	1,546	1,576
Washington	1,385	919	903	957
Wayne	787	797	425	1,173
White	....	632	431	1,218
Whiteside	1,813	211	2,013	580
Will	3,191	1,459	2,906	2,300
Williamson	671	746	320	841
Winnebago	2,600	....	2,790	690
Woodford	981	961	811	1,299
	124,101	95,[illegible]	120,116	136,662

Union majority 28,697. Copperhead majority last year, 16,546. Union gain, 45 243. In several counties only majorities are given. The full vote in these counties would add about 2,600 to each column, making the Union vote about 127,000 and the copperhead vote about 98,600.

There is one feature about these returns of marked peculiarity. In every county which gave a copperhead majority last year we believe, without a single exception, our gain of strength is decided, with a corresponding loss to the copperheads, while in the strong Union counties the copperheads, in most instances, declined a contest, and allowed the Unionists to have it all their own way. The result was a greatly reduced vote in those counties. Had the copperheads made any show of fight, the aggregate vote of the State would have been considerably increased over last year. As it is, the Union vote is some 7,000 larger than last year.

☞ Gov. Bradford of Maryland, after hearing testimony from the objectors, has officially proclaimed John A. J. Creswell, Edwin H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis, Francis Thomas, and Benjamin G. Harris duly elected Representatives of that State in the new Congress. So vanishes the last hope of a Copperhead [illegible] in the organization of the [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving—The Richmond Prisoners—The Glorious News from Chattanooga—The Rebels and the Colored Prisoners—The National Banks—The Fractional Currency—New Patents—Post Office Appointments, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1863.

THANKSGIVING.

The day was appropriately kept yesterday. Sermons were preached in nearly all the Protestant churches: by Rev. J. McKendree Riley, Methodist; Rev. Dr. Ryan, do.; Rev. Dr. Hall, Episcopal; Rev. G. H. Gray, Baptist; Rev. J. H. Parks, O. S. Presbyterian; Rev. T. R. Howlett, Baptist; Rev. Dr. Channing, Unitarian, and others. At the various hospitals the soldiers were regaled with thanksgiving dinners, speeches were made, sentiments given, &c. In fact it was a genuine, New England thanksgiving. The Southerners residing here, however, I noticed, generally refrained from participating. There are many here of secesh proclivities, even in the Departments. They keep their mouths shut in public, but at home in private they ventilate their views, while drawing Government pay quite freely. They say they are against secession, but opposed to the war. Well, this is simply but the Northern copperhead creed. In the evening the various theaters, concert rooms, &c., were crowded to their utmost capacity. And speaking of this reminds me that the indefatigable Impressario, Grau, well known to your Chicago citizens, is here with a fine operatic troupe catering to the musical taste of the Washingtonians, which I should judge, however, is not of a very high order.

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS.

The exchanged Union surgeons arrived here in time to enjoy a good Thanksgiving dinner, and they did enjoy it heartily. They look considerably the worse for wear. Their garments appear to have served them for night and day wear, and their linen, or rather woolen, sadly needs shifting. A number of the officers are stopping at my hotel. They state that the prisoners, upon their arrival, at Richmond, from other parts where captured, were obliged to stand three hours in the hot sun, while the wounded men were conveyed through the streets in cots. A Dr. Whitney remonstrated against this, and was taken before the Provost Marshal, stripped of his sword and sash, and all his money. Indeed, all the prisoners had their money, amounting in the case of the surgeons and officers alone, to $17,000, taken from them. It was promised that it should be returned to them in kind; but instead, it was returned in Confederate money, entirely worthless here. When the officers entered the prison, their rations consisted of one pound of beef per day, (bones and all,) and sixteen ounces of bread. They had to cook their own food. They noticed a deficiency in the rations after the middle of last month. The fresh beef was first missing, turning up once in four days. One pound of corn bread was furnished them each day after this, with one sweet potato. They were treated with the greatest contempt on all occasions,—in fact, with that usual disregard of the rights of human beings which distinguishes the man-stealing Confederacy. Among the prisoners is Surgeon John T. Luck, of the U. S. navy, of Tennessee. He was taken on Morris Island, Charleston, and was confined in the Libby prison, Richmond, where he found one thousand officers confined in seven rooms, forty by one hundred feet each, with out blankets or bedding, left to shift for themselves as they best could. Even in South Carolina, and also in North Carolina, he found some Union men and women who assisted him. There are no fires in the Libby Prison, and half the windows are without glass. The best rations they had in the prison consisted of one pound of wheat bread, one-fourth of a pound of fresh beef, and two ounces of rice. After a while, corn bread was substituted for wheat, and very often they had no rice or beef, and but one or two very small sweet potatoes. The men at Belle Island (the worst den of the lot) were brought to the other prisons starving, and some of them are stated to have died while in the act of eating their food. On the way from one prison to the other, they would eagerly devour any scraps thrown to them. This is the manner in which our men have been treated by these miserable traitors and scoundrels.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The glorious news from Chattanooga was received here yesterday with great joy by all true Union men, while the rebel sympathizers were silent. It is understood that the guns captured were principally those which the enemy had in position to shell our works around Chattanooga, and also to intercept our supplies. The eastern men are getting quite jealous of the way in which our western boys are getting ahead of them in the war. It looks now as if Richmond, and even Charleston and Savannah would be prizes to western valor, as was the case with Columbus, Donelson, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other rebel strongholds.

THE REBELS AND THE COLORED PRISONERS.

In a former letter I spoke of the President's determination not to proceed with the exchange of prisoners until our colored regiments were in every respect put on an equality with our white. I forgot, at that time, to notice that our white officers of colored regiments share the same fate in rebeldom as their men. So that those miserable secesh, traitor sheets, like the *Times* and others, when they ask us to give up the colored troops to the barbarous rules which the rebels have thought fit to make, ask us to give up their white officers to the same fate. In this they are only doing what they have done since the war commenced, asking us to give up everything to the rebels, even the Union itself. But I am glad to know that the faith of the Government is pledged to protect these men, and that the President will not abandon them. On this he is so fixed that no power on earth can move him. And Mr. Lincoln was the man who showed the nerve in this matter from the start. With his own hand he wrote the order to that effect. The President has also ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall go into effect to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color whom the enemy shall destroy in cold blood or sell into slavery. The fair exchange of colored soldiers and their white officers, I am assured on the highest authority, will be insisted on before another rebel prisoner is exchanged.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The formation of National Banks is going on all over the country. A fine marble-front building is going up for the First National Bank in this city. It is fronting the Treasury, and will cost $50,000.

The first National Bank of New Orleans has had $500,000 subscribed to its stock in that city. These banks promise, to a great extent, to do away with the State banks, and thus give a uniformity to the currency, so very desirable and necessary in bank transactions.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The new fractional currency recently issued has been found to be a total failure. Each bill consists of two pieces of thin paper pasted together, which come apart after exposure to the least moisture. A new design is now in preparation, which will contain a *fac simile* of the coin, which each bill represents, and will have a border enclosing them of some simple but difficult design to counterfeit. The machinery in the Treasury Department for making money, driven by steam power, is certainly wonderful.

NEW PATENTS.

The following, with other new patents, have been issued since my last:

To J. D. Congus, Lyndon, Ill., improvement in grain dischargers for harvesters.

To Cyrus Bates, Hardin, Iowa, improvement in grain separators.

To Clinton Foster, Prairie City, Ill., improvement in corn planters.

To John W. Tree, Richmond, Ia., improvement in washing machine.

To John F. Hinman, Battle Creek, Mich., improvement in lubricating axles.

To John D. Keith, Dubuque, Iowa, improvement in photographic albums.

To J. A. Plank, Pulaski, Iowa, improvement in pumps.

POST MASTERS APPOINTED.

L. A. Danby, Frankfort, Michigan; Isaac V. D. Cook, Oak Grove, Livingston Co.; Amilo Gardner, Tyrone, Michigan; Elisha Cross, Redford, Wayne Co., Michigan; Hiram Gardner, Leoni, Jackson county, Mich.; W. B. Reynolds, Rutter, Montgomery Co., Ill.; Aaron W. Blackford, New Massillon, Wayne county; Jeremiah Beals, Terre Haute, Henderson Co.; G. T. Cameron, Rockbridge, Greene Co.; J. Talsey, Money Creek, Houston Co., Minn.; Stephen Sargent, Aurora Centre, Steele Co.; Michael S. Rickel, Pink Prairie, Henry Co., Ill.; Andrew Hoffman, Astoria, Fulton Co.; John R. Barnes, Belle Fontaine, Mahaska Co., Iowa; Thomas Ackiston, Geneo, Delta Co., Mich.; George W. Danforth, Coopersville, Ottawa Co., Mich.; Elijah Weaver, Gaines, Allegan Co., Mich.; R. R. Marcus, Manlius, do. do.; W. D. Stannard, Novell, Jackson Co.; W. H. Jones, Livonia Centre, Wayne County; L. B. Jenner, Abecota, Calhoun County;

P. O.'S DISCONTINUED.

Shute Mills, Greene Co., Ill.; Royce, Ogle Co., Ill.; Chili Centre, Hancock Co., Ill.; Little Detroit, Peoria Co., Ill.; Moll, Taylor Co., Iowa; Pedee, Cedar Co., Iowa; Ota, Tama Co., Iowa; Blair, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa; Campbelltown, St. Clair Co., Mich.; Mundy, Genesee Co., Mich.; Tamaville, Tama Co., Iowa; Johnston, Appanoose Co., Iowa; Marcy, Boone Co., Iowa; Centralia, Dubuque Co., Iowa; Webbs Prairie, Franklin Co., Ill.; Scott, La Salle Co., Ill.; Flemsburg, Effingham Co., Ill.; Dutch Hollow, Sauk Co., Wis.; Marietta, Crawford Co., Wis.; Windsor, Fayette Co., Iowa; Dayton, Bremer Co., Iowa; Newport, Johnson Co., Iowa. ZETA.

THE SECOND WEST TENNESSEE COLORED REGIMENT.

Flag Presentation by Illinois Ladies.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MOSCOW, TENN., Nov. 19, 1863.

It may be necessary to inform your readers that this regiment was organized at Lagrange, Tenn., in June last, under the auspices of the gallant Dick Oglesby, then commanding the left wing of the 16th Army Corps, assisted by that other brave and patriotic Illinois officer, Col. James M. True, of the 62d Illinois, who at that time was in command of the infantry and artillery forces between Lagrange and Memphis. The regiment now numbers between eight and nine hundred men, and is officered entirely from Northwestern regiments, the majority of the officers being from Illinois. The Colonel, Frank A. Kendrick, formerly Major of the 2d Iowa cavalry, is an experienced and accomplished officer, extensively and favorably known in the Western army, through his previous services with the cavalry. A remarkable degree of proficiency has already been attained by these soldiers, and I should like some of your copperhead friends, who don't think black men capable of becoming soldiers, to see them on drill or parade. It would convince them that such persons can acquire the appearance of soldiers, at least.

Certain patriotic ladies of Springfield, Illinois, members of two Union societies there, have taken sufficient interest in this regiment to prepare for it a magnificent silk flag, which presented a few days since. On this occasion the regiment having been paraded in full uniform, Major E. E. Bailey, Jr., made the presentation in behalf of the ladies, reading the subjoined address:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

Soldiers of the Second Regiment West Tennessee Volunteers:

In behalf of the Ladies' Loyal League, and the Soldiers' Aid Society, of Springfield, Ill., we send you this flag.

To you it is doubly dear as the emblem of Union and Liberty. We are satisfied that you will never disgrace it. Strive to emulate the glorious example of your heroic brothers who fought at Wagner and Port Hudson. Follow it on the march and through the smoke of battle, as the day-star of your freedom, and never part with it while there is a hand to grasp it, or a brave heart to cherish it.

MRS. E. F. SALEY, Secretary Ladies' Loyal League.
MRS. L. TILTON, Secretary Soldiers' Aid Society.

Col. Kendrick, in receiving the flag for the regiment, thanked the ladies for the kind interest they had manifested in the regiment, and the efforts of its officers to advance the country's cause, and pledged to them, and to the world, that whenever occasion should arise, such as tested the heroes of Wagner and Port Hudson, the soldiers of the 2d West Tennessee would not be found wanting; on the contrary, he felt assured that with like opportunity they would exhibit to the world an example of heroism not surpassed even by that of the illustrious 54th Massachusetts and the 1st Louisiana.

After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the regiment gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of the Loyal League and Soldiers' Aid Society of Springfield. Cheers were also given for the flag, for the President and the Emancipation Proclamation, and for General Grant.

A deep interest, on the part of the soldiers, in the occasion and ceremonies, was evinced by their close attention and their enthusiasm at times. They are evidently alive to the dignity and the important responsibilities of their present position, and I think there need be no apprehension that the old flag will ever suffer dishonor in their hands. E.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

How they are treated by the Rebels.

Official Report of the Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The following official statement of all the ninety-five Surgeons recently released from Libby Prison, was this p. m. presented to the President. Dr. Ashman, of Ohio, was President of the meeting at which the statement was adopted. While we have all along known their true character, the rebels have succeeded in convincing the world that we barbarously violated the rules of war, but that their conduct was always regulated by the most scrupulous regard for humanity. The following document which calmly and dispassionately recites the facts on the faith and honor of ninety-five medical officers, none below the rank of Major or Captain, is valuable not only for the new light it throws on the dismal sufferings of our prisoners, but mainly because it gives us the recital of their sufferings and the attestation of an official sanction that no man in his sense will question.

STEAMER ADELAIDE, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Nov. 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Surgeons of the United States Army and Navy lately confined in prison in Richmond, Va., of which G. P. Ashman, Surgeon of the 9th Ohio volunteers infantry, was chosen Chairman, and J. McCurdy, Surgeon of the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, Secretary, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a report on the condition and treatment of national prisoners in Richmond, also the prisoners' quality and quantity of rations, and treatment of our sick and wounded. The following committee was appointed:

Daniel Meeker, Surgeon U. S. vols; N. Q. Herrick, Surgeon 5th Ills. vols; Wm. Houston, Surgeon 12d Ohio vols; J. R. J. Hossick, Surgeon 17th Ohio vols; J. Marcus Rice, Surgeon 25th Mass vols; John S. Lack, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy; and Augustine A. Mann, Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. cavalry.

The following report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee, which was read and adopted unanimously, after which the Committee received the thanks of the meeting and were discharged:

REPORT.

A Committee appointed by the U. S. Army and Navy Surgeons recently imprisoned in Richmond, Va., to report the past and present condition and treatment of Union prisoners now held at that place, submit the following facts, derived from the personal observations and statements of fellow-prisoners, in whose veracity they have implicit confidence.

Officers, about 1,000 in all, and representing nearly all grades and both branches of the service, are confined in seven rooms at the Libby Prison, a building formerly used as a warehouse. Each room is 45 feet wide and 102 feet long, affording to each prisoner but about twenty-seven cubic feet of air. The rooms have unplastered walls, partitions and ceilings; but few of the windows are glazed, being either open to the full sweep of cold winds, or closed with boards or canvass, thus rendering the rooms dark and cheerless. One of the rooms is used exclusively as kitchen and dining-room, while portions of others are necessarily devoted to the same purposes, and but nine scantily-furnished and medium-sized cookstoves are supplied. The prison officers have to do their own cooking, and the supply of wood for this purpose is often insufficient, and occasionally for half a day none at all is sent in. A privy and sink render foul and disgusting one end of each room, polluting at times the air of the entire range of apartments. None are permitted to leave this building of accumulated and accumulating horrors till moved from there to the hospital, or are, happily, exchanged.

Enlisted men are confined in various places. At the time the Surgeons left Richmond there were about 6,300 soldiers held on Belle Island, on the James River, near the city, and about 4,000 soldiers and 150 sailors and marines in a building similar to and in the immediate vicinity of Libby. The condition of these men is about the same as that of the officers in the Libby, only they are much more crowded. The condition of those on the Island is much worse. An insufficient number of tents are furnished to protect them from the cold and rain, and no blankets or any other bedding have been given them by the rebels. Only one Surgeon is assigned to Belle Island, and he makes but one visit a day, during which he does not enter the inclosure where the men are kept, to see those too sick to walk, but attends to those only who are able to come to him. When the neglected are sent to the hospitals, it is often too late. None of our privates in prison, or about Libby, are furnished with bedding of any kind. A member of the Committee received a letter from a man belonging to the same command, and confined in the building opposite Libby, to this effect:

"Doctor Webb, if you can, we want you to try to get us something—either clothes or blankets—to keep us warm. We have no fires in the buildings to warm us—have nothing either to lie on or cover us, and suffer greatly from cold."

In the Libby, stoves for heating purposes have recently been put up in some of the rooms, but no fuel of any description has been given to render them useful. At one time the rations issued consisted of about three-quarters a pound of wheat bread, a fourth of a pound of fresh beef, two ounces of beans, and a small quantity of vinegar and salt for each prisoner per day. Subsequently, the same quantity of corn bread made of meal, and rice instead of beans, were issued in the same quantity; or, in lieu of beef and rice, two or three small sweet potatoes, and quite often—more particularly within the past two weeks—absolutely nothing except the three-fourths of a pound of corn bread has been issued to each prisoner to satisfy the gnawing hunger for twenty-four hours. One-tenth of the Northern men on Belle Island did not get a morsel of anything to eat until 4 o'clock p. m.

The committee unanimously agree that the rations furnished our prisoners by the rebel authorities at Richmond are not sufficient to prevent prisoners from suffering from hunger and thus becoming debilitated and very susceptible to disease. Some of the committee have seen men brought from Belle Island to the prison hospital literally starving to death.

A United States army officer of high rank, and of undoubted veracity, there, and now prisoner in Libby, told a member of the committee that while on a visit to Belle Island recently, whence he went by permission of the rebels, the prisoners there followed him in crowds as he walked round the enclosure, and cried to him with eager voices, "We are hungry, send us bread," "send us bread." Were it not for supplies received from home none of those confined in Libby and other prisons would escape the pangs of hunger. On arriving at the prisons, officers were searched, and in addition to articles contraband of war, their money and other valuables are taken from them. A few get all, some a great portion and others none of their money returned, while no other articles are returned.

All money arriving in letters and express packages for prisoners, from whatever source, is taken and deposited with the rebel Quartermaster of Richmond, and the owner is permitted to draw it in stated amounts in rebel paper, though they allow seven dollars in Confederate currency for one of United States money. Some of the surgeons released yesterday, on applying for money taken from them on various pretenses, and always with the promise that if released while any remained on deposit, it would be returned in kind, were cruelly told that the aforesaid Quartermaster had exchanged all their money, and they must take Confederate or none. The treatment received by our privates is of the greatest severity. For looking out of a window three nights since, one was shot and instantly killed. Those having trades, and also some who have none, are taken out into the city and compelled to work, guarded and restrained from all liberty by sentinels.

About thirty of our men are now employed in Richmond making shoes supposed to be for the rebel army. Some officers have been compelled to scrub floors, clean water closets of the prison, and perform other menial services, and all have been at all times since their imprisonment in Libby subjected to menial and brutal treatment on the part of the prison subordinates; and the inspector of the prison, when applied to, dares not rebuke the subordinates, but encourages them in further offenses. Upon the most trivial charges, officers have been confined for from thirty-four hours to several days in dungeons under the jail, there fed only on bread and water. An officer, for doing that which certainly did not merit the offense, was put into one of these dungeon cells, though at the time convalescent from typhoid fever, and too weak to do anything. Not more than 300 blankets have been given all the prisoners in Libby by the rebels. Were it not for those [of the] Sanitary Commission, all would suffer very much. Twice within the past week the floors of the prisons have been scrubbed at sundown, and thus through the cold night following, with no fire to drive off the moisture where the officers must lie on the floors, engendering disease, or walk them till morning. On two other occasions the floors were scrubbed nearly half an hour before the officers were ready to rise from their beds, and thus, in various ways, do the authorities seek to make our position not only uncomfortable, but dangerous.

After their arrival at the hospital the sick are not unkindly treated, and the rations given to them are a shade better than those served to them while in the prison, but so debilitated have they become by privations of food and so stricken by exposure previous to their admission, that the mortality among the Union prisoners at Richmond and Belle Island together has reached the startling number of fifty in one day.

All the prison hospitals are unsufficiently supplied with medicine for the proper treatment of the sick, and finally the members of this committee individually assert that no prison or penitentiary ever seen by them in a northern State did not surpass in cheerfulness, healthfulness, abundance of rations issued, than in either of the military prisons in Richmond.

Respectfully,

Daniel Meeker, Surgeon, U. S. A.; N. Q. Herrick, Surgeon, 5th Ills; Wm. H. Houston, Surgeon 12d O.; J. R. Herrick, Surgeon 17th O.; J. M. Marcus Rice, Surgeon 25th Mass.; John S. Lack, Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy; Augustin Mann, Asst. Surgeon 1st R. I. cavalry; J. M. Curdy, Surgeon, Ohio V. I., Secretary; G. Pashman, Surgeon 9th Pa. V., Chairman.

THE SOUTHERN MICHIGAN R. R.

A Great Law Suit.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

Supreme Court, city and county of New York. Addison G. Jerome, plaintiff, against the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Henry Keep and others, defendants.

Summons, complaint, and affidavits, etc. Charles Rapallo, Attorney for plaintiff, No. 58 Wall St., New York.

Such is the title of a great lawsuit just commenced in this city; and we shall be much mistaken if it does not develop an amount of stock-jobbing "financiering" which will astonish the very oldest inhabitant of Wall street.

It appears that Addison G. Jerome, Esq., one of the leading capitalists and stock operators in this city, became convinced, sometime during the spring and summer—on good Wall street evidence—that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company was a sound institution, that it was managed by honorable men, that it was doing a thriving business, and that an investment of a few millions of dollars in the stock of said corporation would be a safe and profitable operation.

In most of these calculations, however, Mr. Jerome claims to have been woefully disappointed; for, after investing in the concern, for himself and friends, the modest sum of four or five millions of dollars, he suddenly learns that certain directors connected with it had, as he charges, been playing "Schuyler" to the tune of about one and a half millions. Said directors had "over-issued" this immense amount of stock, it is alleged, in order to break down the Jerome party, and at the same time furnish them, the directors, an opportunity each to make, as the Frenchman said, "*one grand spec-u-la-she-on.*"

It appears by the sworn statements of the plaintiff, Mr. Jerome:

1. That the board of directors never authorized these speculators to issue this immense amount of extra stock.
2. That the responsibility of these proceedings was assumed by two or three individuals connected with the board.
3. That a deliberate attempt was made to deceive the public in general and Mr. Jerome in particular.
4. That on application by Mr. Jerome to Henry Keep, one of the directors, for information on the subject of an over-issue of stock, said Keep "did make him believe that said company had not issued and did not intend to issue any additional stock."
5. That Elisha M. Gilbert, an ex-President and a director of said company, also stated that no new issue of stock had been made, "though at the time he well knew to the contrary" as the "plaintiff verily believes."
6. That Milton Courtright, another director, also—talked in the same way.
7. That the transfer clerk, Canfield Jenkins, said to Mr. Jerome that "the company had not issued any such new or additional stock."
8. That in consequence of these "false representations" the plaintiff says he continued to purchase and hold said stock.
9. That "finally he extracted from the defendants William Keep and Milton Courtright the information that additional stock to the extent of about one million five hundred thousand dollars had been issued."
10. That certificates of stock were issued in favor of the firm of Lockwood & Co., stock-brokers, and that said Lockwood & Co. sold said stock for the benefit of the company as "genuine stock."
11. That the register of said company, Isaac Seymour, Esq., since deceased, before signing said new certificates of stock, required a deposit of "various collateral securities as an indemnity against such acts, and said securities were deposited."
12. That the plaintiff was called on by the Bank of North America, of which Mr. Seymour was President, to return a loan of three hundred thousand dollars, for which loan the "genuine stock of said company" had been given, in part, as collateral security.
13. That when it became publicly known that a large amount of new stock had been thrown upon the market, the price suddenly fell from about 110 to 77.

But we have neither space nor patience to go on with the details of this monstrous "operation."

Letter of the New York Democratic League to the Chicago War Democratic Convention.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chicago War Democratic Convention by the New York Democratic League:

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

To the President and Members of the Democratic Convention to be Assembled at Chicago, Nov. 25th, 1863:

GENTLEMEN:—Nothing could be more gratifying to the Democracy of the nation than the notice of the assembling of your convention. The great Democratic heart of the country is yearning to be disenthralled from those influences that have been bringing revilement and disgrace upon the name Democrat. It is useless for Democrats to cling to the basis of the past. We shall be carried forward by the inexorable logic of events. We shall be obliged to reason truthfully in the end, and the only question is, whether our countrymen will learn to reason rightly, and act justly through judgment and foresight, or further wait to be brought to their senses through calamity.

Statesmanship will be obliged to go to the bottom of all questions on the humanitarian principle. There are seven millions of white people in the South, and four millions of colored people who require disenthrallment. They will require labor to be placed on the same platform of advantage that is occupied by the free states of the North. They have hitherto been placed under the ban of social, political, educational and industrial disability by an oppressive and discouraging pro-slavery policy. Look at the industrial and educational tables appended. In these tables you may see the results of that policy which has afflicted these masses of the South. It has taken decent shelter from the heads of families. It has taken decent raiment from their bodies. It has taken palatable food from their tables. It has taken education from their children. It has rendered them ignorant and subject to political debauchment, until the South had nearly ceased to be a component part of national strength in connection with the American idea of civil liberty and free government.

If Democrats will rise to the magnitude of the issue as it exists between the Democratic Unionists of the South, struggling for political existence under the old national ensign on the one hand, and the anti-Democratic forces collegued with European aristocracy to abrogate the Democratic principle in Southern politics, perhaps they may grow wiser in the direction of their sympathies. In this conflict between the Democratic and anti-Democratic forces, we shall be very sure to go to the bottom of the question and touch firm ground. There is no half-way house between true Democracy and the platform of the traitors that any man of principle can now stop at. It was burned down by the fire on Fort Sumter in 1861. Men have been vainly running about since to find materials to build it up.

"Slavery and Democracy are incompatible," says Mr. Garnett. "Let us seek to eradicate every vestige of radical Democracy, every feature tending to make ours a popular government," says the *Southern Literary Messenger.* "We have no special objections to royalty when restrained by constitutional barriers," says the same delectable print. "Separation from the North (says Mr. Spratt) will merely adjourn the contest. As the Southern Democracy grapples slavery in its homes and on its hearthstones, slavery is like the Theban horse that bore its rider from the field, and escaping enemies abroad, will be forced to encounter a still more bloody contest with its enemies at home." "An hereditary Senate and Executive is the political form best suited to the genius, and most expressive of the ideas of the South," says De Bow's *Review.* On such an issue as this, involving a conspiracy against free labor and the fundamental principles of free government, need Democrats doubt where to place themselves? There is one plank spacious enough to make a platform on which all true Democrats can stand—that clause in the Constitution which guarantees Republican Government to the people of all the States. The future work to be done on that platform will be effectually to remove all antagonisms of true Democracy.

We have an issue upon us that will test the strength of democratic principles. All the anti-democratic forces of the South leagued with the active hostility of the anti-democratic influences of western Europe are, and have been against us. We have suffered much calamity and expended much blood and treasure from not understanding the real issue better. We may suffer still more from a distracted and divided North. If we can affiliate in the North on the true issue which the traitors have distinctly raised, and take the appeal to those masses of the South whose rights have been conspired against, the work of healthy restoration will soon be accomplished. But remember, gentlemen, the Southern Unionists now demand a beneficent policy which shall make the South a free South, and the democratic South the future political South.

We trust that your convention may lay hold of the great and true issue. It may not be the case that you will be enabled to see matters from the same southern stand-point from which we have been obliged to contemplate them. We hope, nevertheless, that the great political [illegible] now involved in the conflict of political elements will be distinctly recognized [illegible]. It would afford us much pleasure to [illegible] the principles of true democracy, and to the determination to maintain them.

In the confidence that your convention will enunciate such views and principles as shall accord with the sympathies of true democracy, we respectfully tender to your body the respects of the democratic league.

By order of the executive committee,
LORENZO SHERWOOD, Chairman.
HARRY O'REILLY, Sec.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The sale of the cargo of the prize, Peterhoff, in Brooklyn, amounted to near $300,000.

—The joke of *Punch* of brushing hair by machinery, which looks like no joke to the patronizer, is really a stern fact, as such a machine is in operation at a famous hair dresser's in London.

—The greatest part of the camphor which comes to Europe and America is from Japan and China. It grows abundantly however in Borneo and Sumatra. The celebrated French chemist Raspail proposes it as a panacea.

—Mr. Layard, M. P., has been treated to a special excavation made in his honor at Pompeii—the house cleared to the pavement at his visit, revealed among the usual fragments a large wine jar, or amphora, inscribed "Liquamen flos 3d."

—The attending physician of James B. Clay, at Montreal, writes a note to the Montreal *Gazette*, to deny the statement that Mr. Clay was engaged in the late rebel conspiracy. He has been confined to his bed for two months.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Dr. Schwarz, of Breslau, Prussia, obviates the danger from using lead water-pipe by passing through them a hot solution of potassium, which is said to convert the interior into a sulphite, and protects the water from the deleterious action of the lead. This statement cannot possibly be correct, as potassium always ignites in water instead of dissolving, and by no composition or decomposition would it transform the lead into a sulphite. Perhaps it is sulphate of potassa or the sulphide of potassium which the savant employs.

—There is an establishment in the Rue Drouot where you can buy and dispose of anything. Lately they have been selling coins, and among others some very curious specimens, the thalers of Frederick II., stamped in Breslau in 1751. Among the workmen at the mint was an Austrian, who hated the Prussian King, and declared that Frederick was a robber of kingdoms, and had stolen Silesia. To this man was entrusted the engraving of the image and superscription. The former he left in its native plainness, but changed the latter from "Ein-Reich-thaler" to "Ein-Reich-stahler." When this was discovered the issue was called in, but a few coins got into circulation, and were sold in the Rue Drouot this week at fancy—not to say fabulous—prices.—*Paris letter.*

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	6:40 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	6:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	6:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:25 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:25 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:20 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Night Express	7:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accomodation	3:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Way Passenger	4:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	11:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts & Ft. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. & Lou. via	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & St. Lou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY Mails for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—About 40,000 ft. Elm lumber—1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches thick. R. K. BICKFORD, corner of Lake and West Water streets.

FOR SALE—A first class house in the South Division, price [illegible]. One do do do [illegible]. One do do do [illegible]. Lots on Prairie, Calumet and Indiana avenues. A number of improved farms. R. B. CHAMBERS, Real Estate Broker, Room No. 9 Telegraph Building.

FOR SALE—Portable Engine, six horse, new, and in complete running order; also a ten horse, second-hand. J. C. RICHARDS, Corner Sheller Office, 60 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.—$225, $225, $225 will buy 320 acres of land in Webster County, Iowa, and the same amount of money will buy 640 acres in Sioux County, Iowa, of a gentleman about to start to the mines. Title perfect—abstract furnished. Address Post Office Box 1415, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a small Poultry, Game and Provision Store, in a good locality. Address "J B C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A large Iron Safe, weighing 3,000 lbs., at the southeast corner of West Madison and Aberdeen streets, in a grocery store. Will be sold low. Evans & Watson, makers, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Two Lots on the west side of Green street, between Adams and Monroe; each 30 by 125 feet. Four Lots on Halsted street, between Van Buren, and Harrison; each 25 by 125 feet. Also, other Lots in different parts of the city. Houses and Lots, Farms and Western Land for sale. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Land. At $5.00 per acre, situated 72 miles south of Chicago. For particulars, address E. WARREN, [illegible], Ill.

FOR SALE—First class Business Property. A fine marble front building, five stories and basement, in a central location, on South Clark street. [illegible] Real Estate Broker, 40 Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—One pair of Black Horses, five years old, weight 2300 pounds each, closely matched and really broken. Warranted sound. [illegible] at the Phoenix Sale Stable, 155 State street. WM. PATRICK, proprietor.

FOR SALE.—60,000 Clear Connecticut Seed Cigars, oldest stock in the market. For sale at a bargain for one week only. Apply at [illegible] South Clark street, or by mail to P. O. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, containing water and gas—price [illegible]. Apply to [illegible].

FOR SALE—A ten acre garden six miles from the Court House, [illegible].

FOR SALE—A splendid opportunity to enter in a first class business. A Cigar Store, with stock, fixtures and lease, now doing a good business, for sale. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale. Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, one mile from Hoosier Grove, seven miles from Elgin, on the Elgin and Genoa State Road. [illegible] Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station.

FOR SALE.—An Improved Farm of 160 acres near Channahon, Livingston county, Ill. [illegible] JNO. STILLWELL.

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Property. Six lots on Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth street. [illegible] JOHN L. HODGSON.

FOR SALE—Six hundred second-hand Lard Barrels and Tierces, all coopered and in perfect order. E. B. MITCHELL & CO.

FOR SALE.—The Church Property corner of Third avenue and [illegible] street, is offered for sale. [illegible] WM. G. HOLMES, [illegible] Clark street.

FOR SALE—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, [illegible].

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A place by a young man as porter in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store or carriage driver in a private family. Can take good care of horses, and give good recommendations. Address "M W," Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—A man competent to drive and take care of horses, to milk a cow, and willing to do chores about a house, and make himself generally useful. Also, a good German Girl, at 110 Indiana avenue.

WANTED—Seventy-five (75) feet plate Shelving. Also, three (3) Table Counters. Address, Post Office Box 309.

WANTED—To invest in some safe and good paying business one thousand dollars, and the services of the advertiser. An interest in an established house preferred. Address Post Office Box 1380.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and saleable Books, Photograph Albums, Prize Packages, etc. Dr. Ira Warren's Household Physician; The History of all Nations from the Creation of the World to the present time; The History of the Great Rebellion and other popular works. C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 131 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase the stock, lease and good will of a small grocery store in a good location. Address, stating terms, &c., Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in the drug business, who has had eight years experience. City reference given. Address Post Office Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—Drug Clerk. Wanted a boy who has some knowledge of the drug business in a retail drug store. Apply at WILLIAM JAUNCEY'S Drug Store, 345 Canal street, south of Twelfth.

WANTED—By a respectable girl a situation as cook in a private family. Best of reference from her present employers. Also a girl to do chamber work, and take care of children. Apply at 314 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By an experienced traveling agent, an engagement to represent a first class mercantile or manufacturing firm. [illegible] Address Box 177, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Board for gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Will furnish rooms if desired. Must be on North Side, east of State and North Dearborn. Address: P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—$30, $30, $30, $30, $30 for one of "Arnold's" Combined Corn Sheller and Grist Mills, all in running order. [illegible] will buy one of "Gale's" New Knitting Machines, which will take 6,500 stitches per minute. S. C. Leiah, 134 Randolph street, room 1.

WANTED—A young person who has served a regular training at dress-making wants a situation for the winter, in a family to work by the week. Address Mrs. Carter, at the "City Mission," 52 North Franklin street.

WANTED.—A good Job Printer of seventeen years' experience, and who has been foreman in some of the largest establishments in the United States, would like to find a permanent situation. Is a competent job-worker, conversant with all branches of the printing business. Address "HANSON," Tribune office.

WANTED—And no humbug. A man from nearly every Township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year without interfering with their regular business. [illegible] Call personally at Room 1 up-stairs, 128 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box 3862, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Scales. Wanted a pair of second-hand Platform Scales. Apply immediately at South Branch Mills, [illegible] South Canal street.

WANTED—Agents, $150 per month are now being made by good canvassers in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS, the BEST for family use ever published. Address or apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Agents $80 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $160 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Good Agents in all parts of the West to sell the "Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animated Nature," containing over [illegible] Engravings of Men, Animals, Birds, &c. The works are beautifully bound, and are two of the most popular and best selling works now published. Address H. M. ROBINSON, General Western Agent, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A man who understands cutting and retailing meat. Inquire of R. B. STEWART, 415 South Clark street.

WANTED—Canvassers. Active business men can obtain permanent and lucrative employment on application to VIRTUE, YORSTON & CO., Publishers, 127 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3478. WALTER P. COTTLE, Manager.

WANTED—To Brewers. Wanted a situation by an experienced practical Brewer, who can take full charge of a brewery, or will give instructions in the art of ale and porter brewing. Address BREWER, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A couple of young soldiers in the army of the Tennessee, of good morals and respectability, is desirous of opening a correspondence with two or three young ladies, with a view to mutual improvement and amusement. Photographs exchanged if desired. All letters promptly answered. Address "E. C." or "J. C." Drum Corps, 55th Illinois Volunteers, 4th Division, via Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. [illegible] Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each; [illegible] mailed in a nice tube, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by E. B. LANDON, Agent, 95 Lake st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—Board and suit of unfurnished rooms in some private family on the North Side south of Erie street, by a lady. Reference given and required. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A good girl, thirteen years of age, wants a home in a Christian family, where she can learn to make herself useful. She can come well recommended. Please Address Post Office Box 2153, or call at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, between 1½ and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A Lady wants board with a private family or where there are but few boarders. Will furnish her own room or will take room furnished. The best of reference given. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ Agents who will work for the above wages. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A House and Lot with a barn. Lot to be of good size and desirably located, on the South or West Side, not over two miles from the Court House. Any person having such for sale, may find a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box [illegible], stating price and location.

WANTED—Boiler Makers, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Apply at Room No. 5, Masonic Temple.

WANTED,—A gentleman from Yale College is desirous of forming an engagement as teacher. Address "J. E. T.," 3 Adams street.

WANTED—Men for the U. S. Navy, to do duty in the Mississippi River Squadron, for one, two or three years, or during the war. Good Pay and Prize Money. This is the most desirable service. No long, hard marches, and good quarters on board ship. For further particulars apply to [illegible] Rendezvous, Uhlich's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water streets. J. D. MARTY, Acting Master U. S. N., Comd'g Rendezvous. Or at recruiting office, 181 Lake street, cor. LaSalle. A commission will be paid to any person bringing an accepted recruit to either office.

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 a Month.—We want Agents, at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—Knitting Machine. Every Farmer, to know that his "women folks" can earn $2 to $5 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $25. Weight 40 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $2.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamp). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Three large unfurnished rooms, with or without board, can be had at 37 Michigan avenue. A few gentlemen day or weekly boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a desirable front room with board, in a private family, on the West Side, within one mile of the Court House, by addressing "Board," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished rooms for a gentleman and wife, with board, [illegible] and bath, at 200 Michigan street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with board, [illegible] for two gentlemen, in private family, at 12 East [illegible] street.

BOARDING.—One large unfurnished front room and one small one, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had at 25 Washington street. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and a very pleasant suit of unfurnished front rooms can be had by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, situated in a pleasant location on the West Side, convenient to the Court House. [illegible] Address, with name, "J," Post Office Box [illegible].

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three rooms with good board, suitable for six gentlemen. Call at 168 State street.

TO RENT—One six-and-a-third [octave] Lighte & Bradbury's Piano, nearly new. Low to a good customer. Apply at No. 12 Main street, up-stairs.

Lost.

LOST—In or near Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening, a Stone Martin Collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 194 Lake street.

LOST—$5 Reward. Black and Tan Dog, with red and blue leather collar. The above reward will be paid for the dog or any information [illegible] DANIEL [illegible], Cigar Store, beside the Sherman House.

$10 REWARD will be given for any information concerning [illegible].

STRAYED—On Saturday, November 28th, a black Bob-tail horse, with harness on. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at 25 North Canal street. WARREN & WOODBURY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$5 Reward. On Saturday, Nov. 21st, a small Bay Pony [illegible] Washington and Canal streets, will receive the above reward.

FOUND—Night before last, in one of the State street cars, a Portemonnaie with some money. The owner can have it by calling at [illegible] and paying for this advertisement.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—The wonderful Clairvoyant and Doctress, Madame [illegible], has arrived [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of a week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,
Relieves wind colic,
Regulates the bowels,
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs. HILTON BROTHERS is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every house, factory, workshop and store. Many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. [illegible] The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, renders it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement.

THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By ISAAC V. D. HEARD. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

☞ Sold by Agents.

This is a faithful history of the terrible massacres of 1862-3, of which the opportunities of the author—as a resident in Minnesota from a time previous to the occupation by the Sioux of their "reservation" on the Minnesota River, as connected with the command of General Sibley during the summer campaign against the savages, and as a member of the Military Commission at which about 400 of the perpetrators were tried—have enabled him to present a strictly authentic narrative. And of such a narrative, to say that it is authentic is to give it the highest commendation. It is the recital of events at which the heart of man shudders—of murder inflicted upon unoffending men, upon helpless women and innocent children, of the burning of homes, and of outrage and rapine too deliberate to be believed, and too horrible almost to be told—of calamity terrible and near at hand. The more striking events of the story are soon told—the outbreak—the series of startling and desolating murders—the gathering together of the Indians of the Upper and Lower Agency for the consummation of their diabolical work—all this moves rapidly through the first bloody week. Then follows the punishment—the conflict with the Indians, the pursuit, the capture, and the final execution of the principal malefactors. The author closes the book with some very sensible suggestions as to the future conduct of the Indian Department, with a view to securing justice to the Indians, and safety to the white settlers in the vicinity of the "reservations."

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1863, commencing a new Vol. 25 cents a Number, $3.00 a year. HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, $5.00 a year.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

MARY LYNDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY, Author of "The Discipline of Life," 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ALCOCK'S JAPAN. The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, $3.50.

MARTIN POLE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS, Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

DAILY WALK WITH WISE MEN. Religious Exercises for Every Day in the Year. Selected, Arranged, and Specially Adapted, by Rev. NELSON HEAD. Large 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Captain GEORGE F. NOYES. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

THE RING OF AMASIS. From the Papers of a German Physician. By ROBERT BULWER LYTTON (Owen Meredith). 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel; or, the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister at Law; and late Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

ROMOLA. A Novel. By the Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1.25; Cloth, $1.50.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE HON. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D. By Rev. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D.D. With Portrait on Steel. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.

FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA PLANTATION. Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.

DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York; Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," &c. 8vo, Cloth, $3.50.

ST. OLAVES. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

A FIRST FRIENDSHIP. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR. The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. With Maps and Plans. 2 vols. 12mo. Vol. I. just ready. Price $1.50.

SAPONIFIER, OR, CONCENTRATED LYE Family Soap Maker.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease.

☞ CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia—127 Walnut street; Pittsburgh—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

BLOSSBURGH AND ORMSBY COAL, For sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

COAL, COAL, COAL. W. HULL, Agent. For all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, Office 183½ South Clark street. All orders filled on short notice.

BUY YOUR GLOVES AT BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs.) Over the United States Express. The best assortment of Buck and Kid, for Men and Boys, in the city, and at as low prices as they can be sold anywhere, East or West. Wholesale and Retail.

MUSIC TEACHING. GEO. STEVENS, Teacher of Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing and Piano Tuner. References by permission: Hans Balatka, Esq., and Geo. F. Root, Esq. Orders left at Root & Cady's and Bauer's Music Stores. A first class Piano for sale cheap.

H. P. STANLEY, dealer in Fruit and Produce, 35 State street, Chicago. Hints to Consignors. Mark plain; include directions on every package, including weight, with your own name [illegible] name of article. Also tack a bill of particulars inside of one package, marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook will present the same On or before the 7th of December prox. LAURIN P. HILLIARD, Clerk. Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1863.

STORAGE. STORAGE. Apply at 14 South Water street.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR THE ORGAN, A New Progressive and Practical Method, BY JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.

This work meets the student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the elements of Music, and of the Key board of the Organ, and conducts him THROUGH THE DETAILS Of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedal Playing, etc., to a full and complete Mastery of the Instrument. In every department of ORGAN PLAYING, ample material and instruction is furnished, and all points made clear, and to the progress of the pupil, Every Obstacle is Removed.

The Lessons and Exercises for Pedal Playing are unusually explicit. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

USE ALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC. ALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Hundreds have certified to this fact. For Sale by all Druggists, Price, One Dollar per Bottle. J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 24 North Fifth street, St. Louis. J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—Brilliant [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, on Madison street, between Dearborn and State. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes [illegible]; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Second Circle, 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2d, 1863, first night in Chicago of MR. J. P. PRICE, Stage Director. [illegible] great play of ROBERT EMMET; or, Treason and Rebellion. D. O'Gaff ... Mr. Myers | Judy (with song) Mrs. Myers. YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER! [illegible] Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. THE RAVEL TROUPE Will produce to-night the beautiful Tableaux Pantomime, The Brigands, To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of MONS. DECHALUMEAUX. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents, which includes admission to Museum.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF TABLEAUX FOR THE BENEFIT OF RAILROAD MISSION CHAPEL, In Bryan Hall, On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings December 1st, 2d and 3d. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exhibition to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the Music Store of Lyon & Healy, Clark street, and at the door.

MR. W. R. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF "THE MAY QUEEN," &c. Having recently returned from Europe, will give a SELECT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT At the MUSICAL UNION HALL, Methodist Block, On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2d. When he will introduce his new songs on "The Idylls of the King," Scotch Songs, and his Cantata THE MAY QUEEN. Particulars in small bills; to be seen at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, where tickets may be had. Price, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar. To commence at 8 o'clock.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD, Stage Manager. BRILLIANT ATTRACTION! First appearance of Mr. BENJ. WHEELER, The Great Irish Vocalist. Sig. DAVIS, the Excellent Pantomimist, And MASTER ALFRED D. and ALBERT J. LAGAN, Twin Zouaves—Infant Drummer and Fifer. The beautiful Drama of the MOMENTOUS QUESTION. NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c. The laughable Pantomime, HARLEQUIN [illegible]. SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them) [illegible] Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible].

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, and every evening during the week and Saturday afternoon. [illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible] MISS MYRA BALKAN, MISS CLAUDINE MENERS, Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box [illegible].

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & [illegible].

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French Plate Mirrors, Rich Chamber Suits, etc. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Dec. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a superior assortment of [illegible] PARLOR, DININGROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. Very elegant Chamber Suits, just received from Cincinnati, newest styles. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

SIXTEEN HORSES AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Sixteen Horses. Among them are some for the buggy, carriage and saddle. They can be seen on the morning of the sale at OUR CORNER. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, a large lot of YANKEE NOTIONS, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c. $10,000 WORTH STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND STAPLE YANKEE NOTIONS AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Dec. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Room in Portland Block, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts. We shall sell by catalogue, about $10,000 worth of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Denims, [illegible] Prints, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins, and a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, at the same sale, we shall offer [illegible] of Yankee Notions. The above goods are all wholesale stock, fresh from a New York Jobbing House, and will be sold without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Our Regular Annual Sale of Elegant Bohemian Glassware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, [illegible] Bronze Clocks, Extra Fine Silver Plated Ware, etc. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 2d, at 7 o'clock, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware, BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, December 3, [illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, [illegible]

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and Skin diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph st. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless DR. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Dr. Bigelow, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) [illegible]

Fever and Ague Extinguished. [illegible] HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

Holloway's Pills. [illegible]

Dr. James, (formerly of New Orleans,) [illegible]

Dr. C. H. Woodhull, CANCER AND CONSUMPTION PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

Physiological view of Marriage. [illegible]

W. & J. Hunter & Von Baden. [illegible]

[illegible] that Defy Competition. [illegible]

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills [illegible]

Water Cure and Homœopathic Medical Infirmary, 232 1-2 STATE STREET. [illegible]

Express Lines.

1863. [illegible] Transportation Company AND [W]ESTERN EXPRESS [illegible] NEW YORK CENTRAL AND [MICH]IGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— [TH]E WESTERN EXPRESS. [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, GENERAL WESTERN AGENT. No. 1 State street, Chicago.

[N]EW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE. [P]LATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, [COU]NCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE. [B]URLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, AND Burlington and Quincy Railroads, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th, [illegible]

MR. J. P. PRICE, Stage Manager.

[illegible]

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

THE RAVEL TROUPE

will produce to-night the beautiful Tableaux Pantomime,

The Brigands,

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of

MONS. DECHALUMEAUX.

Admission 25 cents; Children, 15 cents, [illegible]

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

TABLEAUX

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

RAILROAD MISSION CHAPEL,

In Bryan Hall,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings

December 1st, 2d and 3d.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; exhibition to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the Music Store of Root & Cady, Clark street, and at the door.

MR. W. R. DEMPSTER,

COMPOSER OF

"THE MAY QUEEN," &c.,

Having recently returned from Europe, will give a

SELECT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

At the MUSICAL UNION HALL, Methodist Block,

On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2d.

When he will introduce his new songs on "The Idylls of the King," Scotch Songs, and his Cantata THE MAY QUEEN.

Particulars in small bills; to be seen at ROOT & CADY'S Music store, where tickets may be had. Price, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar. To commence at 8 o'clock.

VARIETIES,

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD .... Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!

First appearance of

Mr. BENJ. WHEELER,

The Great Irish Vocalist.

Sig. DAVIS, the Excellent Pantomimist,

And MASTER ALFRED D. and ALBERT J. LAMAR, Twin Zouaves—Infant Drummer and Fifer.

The beautiful Drama of the

MOMENTOUS QUESTION,

NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c.

The laughable Pantomime, HARLEQUIN AND GHOST.

SCALE OF PRICES:

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, and every evening [illegible]

B. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets.

[illegible]

J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box 229.

PHŒNIX HALL,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, [illegible]

WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

French Plate Mirrors, Rich Chamber Suits, etc.

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a superior assortment of Rich Mirrors and Carpets,

PARLOR, DININGROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Very elegant Chamber Suits, just received from Cincinnati, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SIXTEEN HORSES

AT AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Gilbert's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets,

Sixteen Horses.

Among them are some for the buggy, carriage and saddle. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, a large lot of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.

$10,000 WORTH

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND STAPLE YANKEE NOTIONS AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Room in Portland Block.

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF

Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at auction [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS [illegible]

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Dr. C. H. Woodhull,

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Physiological view of Marriage.

[illegible]

W. & J. Hunter & Von Baden

[illegible]

None that Defy Competition.

[illegible]

Piles! Piles!!

Dr. Witfeld's Vegetable Pills

[illegible]

THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.

[illegible]

J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor.

[illegible]

Water Cure and Homœopathic Medical Infirmary.

[illegible]

Express Lines.

1863.

[Western] Transportation Company

AND

[W]ESTERN EXPRESS

[illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

[MICHIGAN] CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

[NORTH]WESTERN EXPRESS.

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT.

[N]EW FREIGHT EXPRESS

[illegible]

[P]LATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

[COU]NCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

22 LASALLE STREET.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - $250,000.

E. AIKEN, President. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Saddlery Hardware &c.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

SLEIGH BELLS,

HORSE BLANKETS,

SADDLES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

LEATHER,

HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.,

No. 52 Lake Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,

—AND—

Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLES,

HORSE COLLARS,

Whips, Horse Blankets, Plow Harness, &c., &c.,

44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

Medicinal.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, [illegible]

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

[illegible]

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, [illegible]

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, [illegible]

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, [illegible]

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, [illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

Roback's Bitters.

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DR. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

Office 56 & 58 Market-st., Lind's Block.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. / St. Louis Shot Tower Co. / W. & B. Douglas' Manufact'g Co.

Particular attention is invited to my

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

We copy a portion of "Altar of Maccaroni," Stedman's new poem, descriptive of a cavalry fight:

"Halt!" and "Right into line!"—There on the ridge
In battle order we lay, the horses breathing;
The Colonel raised his glass and scann'd the bridge.
The tents on the bank beyond, the stream beneath,
Just then the sun broke from the rodder cloud,
[illegible]

And dropt to the turf, holding his bridle still.
Well, we moved out of range—were wheeling round,
I think, for the Colonel had taken his look at their ground.
[illegible]

"Then into squadrons we saw their ranks enlarge,
And slow and steady they moved to the charge,
Shaking the ground as they came in carbine-range.
'Front into line! March! Halt! Front!'
Our Colonel cried; and in squadrons to meet the breast,
We, too, from the walk to the trot our paces change:
'Gallop, march!'—and hot for the fray,
Pistols and sabers drawn, we canter away.

"Twenty rods over the slippery clover
We gallop as gaily as lady and lover;
Hold the reins lightly, our good weapons tightly,
[illegible]
Not too fast—but the strength of our brave steeds to waste.
Not too slow—for the warmth of their fire made us hasten.
As it come with a rattle and open'd the battle,
Tumbling from saddles ten fellows of mettle;
So the distance grew shorter, their sabers shone broader;
Then the bugle's wild blare and the Colonel's loud order—
'Charge!' and we sprang, while the far echo rang,
And their bullets, like bees, in our ears fiercely sang.
Forward we strode to pay what we owed,
Right at the head of their column we rode;
Together we dash'd, and the air reel'd and flash'd;
Stirrups, sabres and scabbards, all shatter'd and crash'd.
As we cut in and out, right and left, all about,
Hand to hand, blow for blow, shot for shot, shout for shout,
Till the earth seem'd to boil with the heat of our toil;
But in less than five minutes we felt them recoil,
Heard their shrill rally sound, and, like hares from the hound,
Each one for himself; one and all fled the ground.
Then we goaded them up to their guns, where they cower'd,
And the breeze clear'd the field where the battle-cloud lower'd.
Three score of them lay, to teach them the way
Van Gheit and his rangers their compliments pay;
But a plenty, I swear, of our saddles were bare;
Friend and foe, horse and rider, lay sprawl'd everywhere;
'Twas hard hitting you see, sir, that gained us the day!

"Yes, they too had their say before they fled,
And the loss of our Colonel is worse than all the rest.
One of their Captains aim'd at him, as he led
The foremost charge—I shot the rascal dead,
But the Colonel fell, with a bullet thro' his breast.
We lifted him from the mire, when the field was won,
And their captured colors shaded him from the sun
In the farmer's wagon we took for his homeward ride;
But he never said a word nor open'd his eyes,
Till we reached the camp. In you hospital tent he lies,
And his poor young wife will come to watch by his side.
The Surgeon hasn't found the bullet, as yet,
But he says it's a mortal wound. Where will you get
Another such a man to lead us, if he dies?"

THE REBEL PRESS.

A Rebel View of Lookout Mountain.

Shelling Charleston—A Teachers' Convention—The Importance of Bragg's Army—Another Rebel Wail.

CHATTANOOGA.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.]

The great barrier to the enemy's advance at Chattanooga is Lookout Mountain. This is Bragg's stronghold, and his position there is so impregnable to an assault that the enemy has not yet had the temerity to attempt to carry it. Yet he is busy with his operations, and it may be that he may soon attempt a forward movement. The army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes:

The enemy, since effecting a lodgment in Lookout Valley, has not been idle. He has thrown up defensive works for his Infantry, and erected batteries on the range of hills which, starting at Brown's Ferry, run up the valley on the west side of Lookout Creek and divide it nearly into two equal parts. He is still engaged upon these works. The batteries are intended not only to defend the valley ferry against assault, but, in conjunction with the Moccasin guns, to sweep the north face of Lookout Mountain. The possession of this mountain is all that is necessary to render the position of the enemy safe and satisfactory, and at the same time make our position unsafe and unsatisfactory. Two Federal Captains deserted and came into our lines a few nights ago, who stated that a call had then been made for volunteers to storm the mountain, with promises to the survivors of sixty days furlough.

There had been no response to the call up to the time of their departure, and fearing an order would be issued to make the assault anyhow, the precious cowards (or spies) concluded they would save themselves at the cost of their own infamy. The Federals say, as we learn by the underground railroad, that they will have Lookout Mountain if they have to dig it down.

They have erected a small earthwork, mounting some four or five guns, some 800 yards in advance of the outer line of entrenchments, and just within their picket line. It is in front of the railroad depot as one looks southeast toward Missionary Ridge. Other works have been brought to view recently by the felling of the trees in and around Chattanooga. The demand for firewood has been pressing, and hardly a tree is left in or near the town.

Among other works brought to light are those on Cameron Hill, which is crowned by a formidable battery and ribbed by lines of intrenchments from the bottom to the top.

IMPORTANCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

W. G. Swan, a member of the rebel Congress, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* a long defence of Gen. Bragg, in the course of which he says:

The achievements of Gen. Bragg's army have at last, however, constrained not only the enemy, but our own country to appreciate properly its importance and the great interest confided to it. The eyes of two hostile people are directed with an intensity of interest, never before manifested, to the scene of its operations. The whole power, almost, of the United States Government now confronts and threatens it, while it stands bristling on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, like an impregnable fortress between us and the enemy.

The fate of the Confederacy seems to be suspended upon its successful resistance or failure; and yet strangely, in the face of this great fact, there are those who would array against the chief of this army the worst prejudices of his soldiers. Mischief has already been done by the encouragement to neglect of duty and to desertion, which these carpings afford; so much, indeed, that if Gen. Bragg had been less a soldier and disciplinarian, his army would have long since been dissolved.

Little has been said of Gen. Bragg's habits and qualities, which so endear him to us men that those who have served with him longest love him most, and that all, beholding him passing his lines, salute him with an enthusiastic cheer. Though rigidly and sternly inflexible in the exaction of the strictest conformity to soldierly duty, he is kind, charitable, upright, and devout; as a Christian, strictly temperate, tireless in industry, (often at his desk before daydawn,) sleepless in vigilance, and so devoted to his troops, that he supervises personally all the wants of the army. There are no private soldiers, no body of men, however great or small, under his command, if in want, or in any manner wronged, who may not appeal to him with the utmost confidence, that if in his power to do so, the want will be supplied with the wrong redressed. In the infliction of deserved punishment, he is "no respecter of persons." Disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty, is as surely visited with appropriate penalties upon the highest officer as upon the humblest private. These are the personal and administrative habits and qualities which have secured for him the admiration and affection of his soldiers.

Trusting that I commit no offense by thus addressing gentlemen, whose patriotism is as unquestionable as their ability to promote its ends. I am, very respectfully,

WM. G. SWAN.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ga., Nov. 14, 1863.

SHELLING CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* writes from Charleston:

"Yankee gunners keep up their practice at Sumter, and day and night pound and hammer away without accomplishing anything. The Confederate flag, despite their efforts, defiantly floats above the ruins. When the siege is raised, if a live Yankee is allowed to get to Sumter he'll make his fortune surely—picking up old brass and iron.

Yesterday morning the iron-clads tried Moultrie, but soon got sick and quit. The bombardment was furious for awhile, but after exhausting much ammunition and some time doing nothing, the monitors skedaddled.

About 25 100-pound Parrott shells were flung into the city to-day. Gen. Gillmore scattered them promiscuously in the lower part of the city, and it really seemed from the way in which they were pitched about that he was trying to hit somebody. The City Hall building had a hole punched in one corner and some of the marble cornice knocked away. One struck the telegraph office, and the operators "cut stick." One smashed through the roof of a house in Queen street, and several falling in this neighborhood, the frightened denizens "vamoosed" to the tune of the double-quick. Several fell in the vicinity of the banks on Broad street and East Bay, tearing up the streets, smashing window panes, and kicking up the mischief generally. One went crashing through the Mechanics' and Planters' Bank, and it is evident, I think, that Gillmore was after making a deposit. Whether he will be regularly "booked" and his currency taken "at par" is more than I can say.

Several counting-rooms on the wharves were slightly smashed; but during the [illegible]

shelling, which lasted from 9½ to 1 o'clock, no one was hurt.

Some time ago it was thundered from the Northern press that, ere the Ides of November, Charleston would be in ashes, and straightway all Yankee-land waxed merry and prepared for a grand jubilee. Dahlgren "screwed his courage to the sticking place," Gilmore plied the spade and pick, trained his heavy guns and harped upon "Greek fire." We still live, and the "hot-bed of the rebellion" is not yet in ashes.

A SAD PHILOSOPHY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 12.]

The Southern people have long since given up the traditional attitude of standing on tiptoe in expectation of a great battle. It rains planta itself firmly on its feet and sets its teeth closely, the better to receive the shock. We have proved our prowess on too many fields to require the encouragement of one victory more; we have met with too many disasters to have our balance disturbed by a single defeat; and by this time we have attained to a sad philosophy, which embraces both victory and defeat in one category—loss. Our loss seems always to outweigh the immediate positive gain; and to parody the famous line of Filicaja, the South appears to be doomed "always to lose," or conquering, or conquered." Our adversaries see this clearly, and have based their calculations on it. They design to wear us away by piece-meal—to reduce our armies by battle and by capture, and then to break the back bone of the rebellion, vertebra by vertebra, and extract the marrow at their leisure. Of course, we regard this Yankee plan as an utter mistake—as a false application of mathematical principles to the working of organic structures. It is a question of vitality. One man loses both legs and both arms, and lives; another dies from the extraction of a tooth. But mistaken as the Yankees are in thinking that the whole matter resolves itself into two diminishing series, of which the Southern series is to become infinitesimal, yet they are not mistaken when they gloat over the sufferings which our losses in battle occasion us. These losses have been great—have been sufficient to glut the appetite of any being but a New England ghoul—and these are the losses which, whenever a battle is imminent, the public anticipates even before the skirmishers are deployed and the pickets driven in.

As we look forward then to the renewal of the struggle in the West, we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect. We hope for victory; we may have some reason to expect it; but we know it to be possible that somebody will be a few hours too late; that some point of the enemy's line will not be pressed, in spite of the explicit orders of the Commanding General; that the ammunition will be exhausted just ten minutes before the Federals receive reinforcements; that some stupid courier will lose his way; that some heedless Aid-de-Camp will forget to deliver a message; and that the Yankees will retire in good order, hotly pursued at a respectful distance by our cavalry, and fall back on a strong position, which they will make impregnable in twenty-four hours. This has been the history of every victory of magnitude on the Southern side, and it may be the history of other victories. And then in come first as single spies and then in full battalions—the casualties. It is said that the war has hardened us to the horrors of death. It is well that we have become thus hardened, for otherwise nature could not bear the anguish, and we should be too much unmanned to carry on our great work. But we venture to say that the first thought of the majority of people, who have any claims to thought at all, turns to the lists of killed and wounded. Fortune, like the chary almsgiver in "Homer," but puts the cup of joy to our mouths, and "wets the lips but does not wet the palate;" the chalice of sorrow we sip to the dregs. Georgia may be saved, but will East Tennessee be regained? On one thing we may count—a fearful catalogue of death and suffering. No longer can the London *Times* sneer at our sanguinary bar-room difficulties and our bloodless internecine wars. The Generals in both armies are active enough in meeting the demands of the familiar advertisement: Wanted by the Government—dead animals of every sort.

TEACHER'S CONVENTION.

Noticing a Teachers' Convention which is to be held on Dec. 29th, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The object proposed by the movement thus announced is of more importance than we fear is generally attributed to it, in this time of war and trouble. The schoolbooks still in our schools are even now, for the most part, Yankee compilations. That enterprising people used to supply us with schoolbooks, as they did with boots and shoes; but their printed paper was even worse than their pegged leather; and, unfortunately, the supply of the former has lasted longer, not being quite worn out yet. We take it for granted that the chief and most earnest care of the School-Teachers' Association will be to provide such safe and honest elementary works for our children as will guard them against Yankee principles, Yankee spelling—everything that is Yankee. But we warn them that if they do not take very special pains to keep the preparation of their books out of the hands of the people of that nation, who may be resident here, they will lose their labor."

The Home for the Wives, Mothers and Sisters of Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Annapolis, Md.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Rev. H. C. Henries, the excellent and indefatigable Chaplain of the hospitals here, having been painfully impressed by the inconveniences to which he saw the mothers, wives, sisters and nurses of the sick and wounded soldiers placed in the hospitals here are subjected in finding proper places of entertainment during their stay, conceived the idea of a "Home," where they could feel at ease and be relieved of the many embarrassments to which, as strangers, they would otherwise feel, and the expense which many desirous of being with their sons and husbands could not well pay. He suggested his impressions to the United States Sanitary Commission, which readily and heartily responded to his conceptions of a "Home," by furnishing the means requisite for its establishment. I regard this institution as one of the most noble and best developments of the war. Here the anxious mother may come, and the solicitous wife, and the loving sister, and find a welcome, glad, happy home, where they can remain for three days or longer if the necessities of the case require it, and share the hospitalities afforded, which are ample, without fee or reward. The "Home" is located on Tabernacle street, opposite the St. Ann's Episcopal Church. Its exterior and surroundings are attractive and pleasant to the eye. Its internal arrangements, furniture and everything are adapted to produce in each visitor and guest a home like feeling. Chaplain Henries is its Superintendent, and Mrs. Hope Sayres its Matron. They are both admirably adapted by their social powers and large sympathetic hearts to their positions, and spare no labor and pains to make all around them happy.

There has been dispensed by the "Home," since its opening on the first of last August two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven meals, up to the first of October. The "Home" is in great favor with the loyal citizens, and medical and army officers. Many a mother, wife, sister and friend have expressed deep and heartfelt gratitude for the benefits derived from the "Home," and have had occasion to thank God and the Commission for its establishment. I heartily wish an institution of this kind, Messrs. Editors, could be established at Memphis and one or two other points in the West.

I am under great obligations to Chaplain Henries and the Matron, also to the Sanitary Commission, for the hospitality extended to me at the "Home" for a few days; which I was fully prepared to appreciate after being a prisoner of war for five weeks, and an inmate of Libby prison, at Richmond, Va., for ten weeks. Yours truly,

S. G. MINER.

Chivalry on the Double Quick.

POCAHONTAS, TENN., Nov. 19, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An amusing instance of the efficiency of our negro troops occurred at this post to-day, which we will submit to our friends at the North as evidence of the vigilance with which our lines are guarded, and of the implicit obedience to orders both general and special which is here observed. A verdant but exceedingly well developed Mississippian of twenty summers presented himself at the pickets guarded by colored troops, and, although order No. 157 had completely closed the lines, the officer of the guard saw something suspicious in the stranger and sent him under guard (a healthy African) to the Provost Marshal, who inquired carefully into the young man's business within the lines and ascertained that his chief ambition and desire was to procure a pound of tobacco, for which noble purpose he had come from down in Mississip. This was rather aggravating, but our Provost smothered his wrath somewhat and offered his visitor a bit of the weed; then turned to the African escort and told him to put the butternut beyond the lines at double quick. The guard and his charge left the office. On reaching the street the negro, true to his instructions, announced the double quick; but the chivalry stated that he did not like to run, whereupon down came the African's bayonet and out flew the butternut's coat tail to the horizontal, which each maintained down the street and out to the pickets, a little better than a mile, to the infinite amusement of the idlers, all agreeing that it was the prettiest trotting ever seen and giving the chivalry credit for good bottom. L.

Mormon Revival at Chatham.

The Chatham (C. W.) *Planet* says:

"Of all the sections of Canada, for excitements, novelties, &c., we believe that, without exception, this particular section carries off the palm. But the greatest excitement caused by any or all of these new-fangled ideas, is now raging in the township of Chatham, only a few miles from this town. As nearly as we can ascertain, it seems that about a month ago there came into that township a man named Gilliland, who represents himself as coming from Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, the great Mormon centre, some years ago, before Brigham Young and his tribe were driven away off to Utah. Gilliland was soon joined by another person—a kindred spirit—named Shipley, once a resident in the southern part of Kent—lived, we are told, on the lake shore—and has been a resident of Nauvoo. These men claim to be apostles of the great Joe Smith, the original Mormon, who flourished first some years ago in York State, but who afterwards went west, where he shortly came "to grief—himself and his son, young Joe. Their creed is said to differ somewhat from that promulgated by the husband of seventy wives, at Salt Lake City, inasmuch as they do not contend for a plurality of wives, although we believe they entertain most all the other views held by the great and mighty Brigham. Their first meeting was held in Houston's school-house, since which, meetings have been appointed and held in other portions of the township, the disciples being refused the use of the above mentioned school-house by the trustees. The meetings are now held at the private residence of Mr. George Shaw—as our informant tells us—where they are about to erect a temple or hall for the accommodation of the rapidly

growing sect. This is on the Lindsay Road. We are informed that not only Mr. Shaw himself had become a convert to the faith, but his parents as well. Indeed, the neighborhood is by degrees becoming affected by the beautifully colored theories advanced by Messrs. Gilliland and Shipley. At the present time we are told that no less than nineteen persons have been received and baptized into the new church.

How the Three-Hundred Pounder Parrotts are Worked.

A correspondent on Morris Island writes:

As there is no manual laid down for the 300-pounder Parrott, I subjoin that in use. The piece is on its carriage and "from battery." "Implements, no two to be in the same place, and no one in its proper place. The instructor gives the command, "Load her up." At this command the gunner says, "Some of you fellers bring a shell," and "John bring a cartridge." Some of the "fellers" take a small handbarrow and bring a shell. Gunner says, "Stick in that powder." "Now, boys, hold on till I get out a fuse." "Stick it in." All hands by hard heaving get the shell to the embrasure. Gunner says, "Swab her out." She is swabbed out. "Now, heave and haul, and in it goes." It goes in accordingly. "Now, ram it down." It is rammed down. "Now, run her in." She is run in. "Screw down the recoil bands." They are screwed down. Gunner aims. "Slew her round a little." "All right." "Where's that primer?" "Now git out of the way everybody." All go to windward, and No. 3 steps round a corner, so as not to be hit if the gun bursts. Gunner says, "blaze away!" She blazes away. Remark of the gunner on returning to the gun: "How are you, Sumter?" Repeat.

LALLEMAND'S

RHEUMATISM,

Gout and Neuralgia

SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 146 LAKE STREET,

Agents for Chicago.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

COPPERSMITHS,

Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles,

And all kinds of

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Manufactured at short notice.

20,000 lbs. of Brazier's Copper for sale at Eastern prices for cash with freight added. Highest price paid for Old Copper.

Corner West Randolph and Desplaines Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Full compliance made with the laws of each State in which the Phoenix does business.

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1863.

Cash on hand, in bank, and due from agents, [illegible]

[illegible]

Market Value of Assets, [illegible]

WM. B. CLARK, Secretary. H. KELLOGG, President.

Western Branch Office Cincinnati, H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

[illegible]

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

Officer's Uniforms,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Travelings Bags and Valises,

136 LAKE STREET.

WHITE LEAD.—We have taken the Agency for the sale of the Hartford Chemical Company's White Lead. A large supply of all grades always in stock. GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Commission Merchants

DAVID STUART & CO.,

AMERICAN

Produce Commission Merchants,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., 137 South Water-st., Chicago.

REFERENCES: J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York. Sinnott & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy Building

EDGAR T. GRI. FIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILL.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston; Middleton & Co., New York; Snow & Burgess, do.; Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, etc., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD & CO.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 190 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.

We have a large stock of Smoked Hams and Shoulders, both sugar and plain curing, canvassed and uncanvassed, which we offer at low market rates. Orders respectfully solicited from the city and country. We buy and sell for others every description of Produce and Provisions. We pay the highest market price for Cracklings. GALLOWAY & CO.

Clothes Wringers

107 LAKE STREET, 107

CHICAGO, ILL.

BAILEY'S PATENT

SPRING ROLL

Family Clothes Wringer.

BENCH MACHINE.

ITS REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

N. B.—Over 600 in Use in This City.

Number Sold in this State 1338

PRICE LIST 1863.

[illegible]

PRICE LIST 1864.

[illegible]

JAMES B. RICE.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State.

Post Office Box 5497

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

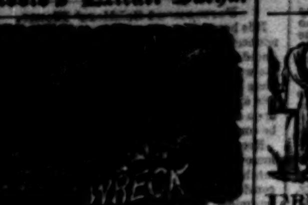
GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the Traveling Community to the [illegible]

KANAGA, FOWLER & Co.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.



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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
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AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
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SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dry- ness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The Records of the Insane Asylums and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions,

From whatever cause either in

MALE OR FEMALE,

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

WILL GIVE YOU

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

FOR purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, for the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever used.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a bottle of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00.

" Sarsaparilla $1.00 per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

Delivered to any address, securely packed.

Address letters for information to

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MEDICAL DEPOT,
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MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
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104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition or exposure.

Holloway's Pills.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying soldier might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning, six or eight pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

Dealers in my well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Wholesale Houses.

1863. Fall Trade. 1863.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

We are now offering to the trade one of the largest and BEST SELECTED stocks ever brought to this market.

Having determined to make our BUSINESS CASH ONLY, we will agree to sell our goods

As Low as can be Bought

In this or any other market. Eastern bills freely duplicated. We make a SPECIALTY of EXTRA SIZED goods, a large assortment of which we now have on hand.

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

43 FRANKLIN STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.

We take great pleasure to inform our friends and customers that we have opened at the above place a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEATHER STORE, with a view to supply them with the BEST AND CHEAPEST French, German and American Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Sheep Skins, (in all colors) and a well selected stock of Findings.

As Mr. B. Goodkind is well connected and for many years resident of this city, recently retiring from the firm of Freedman & Goodkind, of Lake street, and Mr. M. Goodkind a well experienced Leather Dealer here as well as in France and Germany, it will enable us, not alone to promise, but to carry out the above statement in reality. Give us a call, and you will find that our

Motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Trusting that our friends know how to appreciate the difference from prices and qualities,

We remain, respectfully yours,
B. & M. GOODKIND,
43 Franklin street, two doors from Lake.

P. S.—All kinds of Hides and Calf Skins bought at the highest market prices, or exchanged for Leather if wished.

GAY, HANENKAMP & EDWARDS,

(Successors to Edward J. Gay & Co.,)

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

800 hhds. fair and choice N.O. Sugar.

250 hhds. fair and Choice Porto Rico Sugar.

750 bbls. Plantation Molasses.

1000 bags Prime Rio Coffee.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 19, 1863.

MACKEREL.

IN BARRELS, HALVES AND KITS,

All qualities. For sale low to the trade by
GEO. H. PAGE,
16 River street.

★ ARMY MIRRORS, the best in the world for finish and durability.

LEATHER DRESS TRIMMING and ORNAMENTS in elegant Patterns of our own designing.

ENAMELED CLOTH DRESS LINING, in black and colors for the bottom of dresses.

STEEL AND JET BEADS, all sizes.

SOUTACHE OR EMBROIDERY BRAID, in black and colors, just landed.

ALSO, by every steamer, BUGLE GIMP, BINDINGS, VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c.

BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
121 Duane street, New York.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES,

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich and beautiful styles [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

WITH

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters.

Strengthen the Stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers in new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea sickness,
The aged and decrepid,
Should all be provided

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Sure as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON,

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies, IRON-PLATE the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. THEY FOREARM THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALADIES that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP.

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver, are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medical cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach, it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin, can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness, it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer, use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring Medicine.

PREPARED BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

[illegible] New York Office, 59 Broadway.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

All able-bodied men, between the ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted and served for not less than nine months, and who shall re-enlist for Regiments in the field, will be deemed VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will be entitled to receive one month's pay in advance and a bounty and Premium of $402.

To all other Recruits for Old Regiments, not Veterans, one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

[illegible]

All who wish to join any of the gallant Regiments now in the field, and to receive the munificent bounties offered by the Government, can have the privilege [illegible]

Capt. WM. JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, at Chicago.

Capt. [illegible] GOOD, Provost Marshal of the 2d District, at [illegible]

Capt. JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, at Dixon.

Capt. JAMES WOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the 4th District, at Quincy.

Capt. [illegible] ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, at Peoria.

Capt. ABEL LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the 6th District, at Joliet.

Capt. [illegible] STOMAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th District, at [illegible]

Capt. S. F. WESTLAKE, Provost Marshal of the 8th District, at Mt. Sterling.

Capt. WILLIAM H. FRY, Provost Marshal of the 9th District, [illegible]

Capt. MORTIMER O'KEAN, Provost Marshal of the 10th District, at Olney.

Capt. GEORGE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the 12th District, at Alton.

Capt. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the 13th District, at Cairo.

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

You are again summoned to rally around the dear old Flag. Your unanimous and glorious patriotism has hitherto more than equalled every call of your country. Impregnable lines have endured the arms of the [illegible]

JAMES OAKES,
Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

Army Contracts.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 2 South street, BALTIMORE, MD., November 27, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are invited until [illegible] for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, in Baltimore, [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. [illegible], 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the year 1864, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established [illegible]

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, [illegible]

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, [illegible]

[illegible]

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

[illegible]

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 .... [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

[illegible]

L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Court House, Room No. 14, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 28, 1863.

Tax-payers are again notified that I am required by the new City Charter to collect a penalty of FIVE PER CENT. upon all taxes upon real estate not paid before the first day of January next. [illegible]

ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES NOT PAID BY DECEMBER 10th, NEXT.

A. H. BODMAN, City Collector.

N. B.—Nothing but LEGAL TENDER will be received in payment of taxes and assessments.

Hardware.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO AND TYRONE IRON STORE,

No. 268 North Second Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Have everything that Blacksmiths, Plow Makers and Wagon Builders can desire, and all varieties of assortment, quality of stock and prices for sure [illegible]

GEO. D. HALL.

VINELAND — Lands — To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. [illegible]

TO SAVE ONE HALF OF THE expense in the cost of paint, use

H. G. La Reau's [illegible] Mixing Paint.

[illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & SON.

[illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the [illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and LaSalle.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

THE CITY.

LIBBY PRISONERS RETURNED.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR TREATMENT.

Humanity in the North and South Contrasted.

A few days ago we published the particulars of an arrangement by which surgeons and chaplains in either army, were not to be considered as combattants, and those in prison were to be released. In compliance with this arrangement ninety-five Union surgeons were released from Libby and other rebel prisons, and one hundred and twenty rebel surgeons released from our military prisons. By an order of the Secretary of War, these released surgeons have a leave of absence for twenty days, to visit their homes, when they will all return to the service.

Yesterday we received a call from S. B. Hawley, Surgeon of the 88th Illinois, (from Aurora;) Thos. L. Magee, Surgeon of the 51st Illinois, (residence Peoria;) and J. W. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, 22d Illinois, (residence Sparta, Ill.) who were released from Libby Prison on the 24th of November, and passed through the city yesterday, homeward bound.

THE TRANSITION.

These gentlemen say that words are inadequate to convey the impressions upon their minds, as they left the barren, impoverished and devastated South, where all is turmoil, dissatisfaction, beggary, poverty, wretchedness, and in many cases starvation, and marked the contrast as they passed into the loyal, prosperous, thrifty North, where business of all kinds is brisk in every department—where every avenue of commerce and of trade is taxed to its utmost, and everybody appears busy, prosperous, and happy—confident in the success of our arms at an early day, in crushing out the rebellion *forever*. The transition was to them as from darkness to noonday sunlight—or, as one of them said there could be no stronger comparison in the English language "from Libby Prison to their homes in the Northwest!"

Their description of the treatment of Union officers and soldiers in rebel prisons, fully corroborate the most vivid and heart-sickening accounts we have seen published.

PRISONERS' RATIONS NORTH AND SOUTH COMPARED.

These gentlemen were taken prisoners at Chickamauga on the 20th of September, and left under guard in charge of our wounded men, for two weeks, when they were taken to the Libby Prison, arriving there on the 11th of October. While on the battle-field all they had to eat was received under a flag of truce by order of Gen. Rosecrans, and for a few days when this supply failed them, they lived on boiled wheat. While at Raleigh, N. C., and *en route* to Libby, their rations consisted of four "Raleigh crackers" per day. These crackers are made of pea flour, water and a little salt, are as hard as a soft brick, and about the size of an ordinary soda-cracker, and weigh 1½ ounces each, so that our men subsisted for days upon *seven ounces* of "Raleigh crackers"—similar to "hard-tacks"—per 24 hours!

In Libby Prison the regular daily "regulation rations" for Federal officers, consist of half a pound of corn bread, two ounces of meat, and two ounces of rice. Frequently small, shrivelled refuse sweet potatoes were substituted for the meat. The prisoners sent out for coffee and paid for it themselves at the rate of $8 per pound, for what proved to be either rye or rice roasted and ground. We have specimens of the "hard-tack" and "corn-pone" before us. The cracker we have already described as about the size of an ordinary soda cracker, and so hard that it cannot be broken with the teeth. The bread (of which two pieces per day are allowed) are three inches square, about an inch thick, and weigh ¼ lb—making half a pound of corn-bread per day. This mouldy specimen before us is as hard as a kiln-dried grain of corn, and unpalatable to any one save a starving man. These are the rations to officers.

Below we present, in contrast, a list of rations (as obtained from Major Hosford, in charge of the Commissary Department, at Camp Douglas—actually issued to prisoners of war daily at said camp:

¾ lb pork or bacon, first quality, and all inspected.
1 lb Fresh Beef three times a week, first quality.
1 lb Fresh Corn Meal and Superfine Wheat Flour, (divided generally ½ meal and ½ flour).
10 lbs Hominy to each 100 rations.
10 lbs Coffee " "
1½ lbs Tea " "
15 lbs Sugar " "
4 qts Vinegar " "
1¼ lbs Adamantine Candles to each 100 rations.
4 lbs Soap to each 100 rations.
2¾ lbs Salt " "
¼ lb Black Pepper " "
30 lbs Potatoes " "
1 qt Molasses " "

These articles are issued regularly between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. to prisoners, and the commissary is open at all times to the inspection of the Commandant of Post and other officers. Every article comprising the rations is inspected and all inferior or unsound articles are rejected.

There is a small amount of "Prisoners' Savings" (so called) saved on the articles of rice, beef, &c., but the amount thus saved is appropriated for the prisoners' benefit, in making their quarters comfortable and supplying their wants in various ways.

Our readers can easily contrast the difference between the treatment of Union officers and soldiers in southern prisons and our treatment of rebel prisoners. The above named Surgeons assure us that there is no doubt about the ample supply of supplies sent to the officers in Libby Prison; but that there is less system in the management of the department for private soldiers, and it is questionable whether supplies for them would be sure of reaching any particular individuals, as they are frequently changed from place to place.

ARRIVAL OF TWO ESCAPED LIBBY PRISON SOLDIERS.

On Monday evening two Illinois soldiers arrived in this city who made their escape from Libby Prison on the night of the 14th ult. Thomas J. Orr, a private in company F, 12th Illinois Infantry, and Wm. Cammire, a sergeant in the 73d Illinois Infantry, are the names of the brave boys who ran the gauntlet, and through severe trials and hardships reached the Federal lines, and are now on a visit to their friends on a twenty days' furlough. Orr enlisted at Sycamore, Ill., and was captured on the 14th of July, at Jackson, Miss. Cammire was wounded and captured on the Chickamauga.

These soldiers relate thrilling incidents connected with their escape—how they lowered themselves down from a third story window with a rope made from their bed clothes—landing on a sidewalk on one of the public streets of Richmond, and passing between two sentinels who were at their post apart, but who, owing to the severe storm prevailing, did not see them—how they swam the James River 'midst the storm, and traveled through the country by night, (concealing themselves during the day) until they reached the Union lines at Williamsburgh. They say that but for the kindness of the negroes in supplying them food on the way they must have starved.

These returned soldiers state that the treatment of our men at Richmond cannot be exaggerated—that their sufferings and privations are horrible, and the treatment by the rebels is heartless and barbarous. When they left the prisoners were dying at the rate of 50 to 100 a day—some by the disease called bloody flux, which could not be cured or checked for want of proper medicines, and others of actual starvation or diseases engendered by the want of sufficient or wholesome food. The rebels, at Richmond claim that the number of "Yankee prisoners" there is 13,000, and they are making arrangements to transfer many of them to Lynchburg and Danville, Virginia. The number in Libby Prison was 900. Lyman Dennis, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was very sick in Libby when Orr left, and was not expected to live. There were very few Illinois or Wisconsin soldiers among the prisoners at Richmond, though quite a number from Iowa—most of the prisoners are Eastern men. The number of soldiers guarding Richmond does not exceed 7,000. Orr, with four other prisoners, made his escape once before, but was recaptured. He was then among those in the Belle Island prison, on James river. They knocked down the guard with stones and swam the river. One of their number was caught in a fishing net and drowned, another was shot, and he and the other two were overtaken, captured, taken to Castle Thunder, and chained to the floor for three days, without anything whatever to eat or drink during that time. Orr says he came near dying then, and only wonders he didn't.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Animated Discussions on Dictionaries and Teachers' Salaries—Comptroller's Opinion of Appropriation for Night Schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the rooms of the same, the Secretary read the minutes of the last three meetings, which were approved.

The report of the Committee on buildings and grounds, was then made by Mr. Wahl, who said that the new Haven building was progressing well, and that every thing else was in good order.

The Apparatus and Furniture Committee reported that sixty-four seats for new rooms, as additions to Bridgeport School, have been estimated for.

The Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, proposed, that whereas teachers of the 9th and 10th wards, received at aforetime 18 dollars—and those approved by the Superintendent as having excelled, received 20 dollars—the amount should be increased to twenty-five dollars for each excelling person, per annum. One of the reasons assigned was because they had now to take care of some three or four rooms extra.

It was moved that purchases be made of slate pencils and inkstands for 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 grades, and presented to the pupils gratis, under regulations to be made by the Superintendent.

The matter was talked over, and it was finally ordered that that part of the resolution which related to the pencils be adopted, and that which related to the inkstands be laid on the table, and that all desks in the future should be provided by the Board with inkstands attached. In answer to a question the Superintendent said that the cost of the inkstands would be between $8 and $10.

It was moved that the Superintendent be empowered to ask publishers to give in estimates for a copy of Webster and a copy of Worcester, to be furnished gratuitously to the [illegible].

The resolution to cross out "Webster" was put to the meeting, aye or no; and the ayes had it. This ominous "Battle of the Books" was suddenly brought to a close by some gentleman, whose name the darkness did not pronounce, moving that the whole matter be laid on the table.

[illegible]

It was, as we understood it, finally, and after a great number of resolutions and counter resolutions had been suggested, moved by Mr. [illegible] that 20 per cent. be added to the teachers salaries, and that the matter be referred to the Auditor's Committee.

Mr. Wahl wanted to explain his vote. He would gladly give the teachers forty per cent, but the reason why the Board was so plagued and pressed upon this subject, was, [illegible] a vote—and to be [illegible] responsibility of refusing to raise the salaries, and he didn't mean to fall into the trap. Mr. Wahl said the teachers were reasonable, and if the Board were to explain to them why they did not entertain their proposition, he was sure they would be satisfied.

A complaint was made respecting the authority which teachers of the High School were said to be assuming in compelling the pupils to take off their shoes and wear slippers—thereby injuring the health of the pupils. Referred to the Superintendent.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Sheahan said the Comptroller of the city declined to advance funds for the night schools, and pronounced such an act illegal. Its legality was being tried, and the result would be reported to the Board.

Important Decision of Judge Williams.

Liability of Railroad Companies to Holders of Complimentary Tickets.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County on Saturday last, Judge Williams delivered an important and able opinion in a case involving the question of the liability of railroad companies, for the safety of passengers riding on complimentary tickets. This opinion is of some length, but we think it is of sufficient interest to the profession, railroad companies and the public generally, to warrant us in giving it in full. The professional reader will find in it the New York decisions, which seem to hold a contrary doctrine, thoroughly and searchingly reviewed.

George D. Read v. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Demurrer to pleas—

This is an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as a common carrier of passengers, for injuries sustained by plaintiff upon defendant's road.

The declaration alleges that these injuries were occasioned by the *gross* negligence of the defendant and its servants in allowing a freight train running upon its road to be propelled against a sleeping car in which the plaintiff was riding.

To this declaration, the defendant has filed several special pleas, alleging that the plaintiff was at the time of the collision using a complimentary ticket issued to him by the defendant, without the payment of any consideration on the part of plaintiff therefor, upon which ticket there was an agreement that the acceptor should assume all risks of accidents, and that the defendant should not be liable under any circumstances, whether of negligence of its agents or otherwise, for any injury to his person or property while using the same.

To these pleas the plaintiff has demurred, and thus the question is distinctly presented, whether the acceptance of such a ticket on the part of the passenger who is subsequently injured, creates a binding obligation upon him, in case his injuries have resulted from the gross carelessness of the common carrier or its employes.

That the acceptance of such a ticket constitutes a contract between the passenger and the common carrier I think is very clear, both upon principle and authority; leaving for the determination of the Court in this case only one question, whether the contract is in whole or in part obligatory upon the passenger.

Strong arguments can be found for and against the validity of such a contract. The question must be determined by the application of legal principles and in the light of adjudged cases.

Most of the cases in which the carriers right to restrict his liability has been discussed and determined, have involved only injuries to property, not injuries to the person. The right of the common carrier *of goods* to *restrict* and *limit* his common law liability by express contract, seems to be well established both in this country and in England. [Reed on Railways 267 *note*.]

The right on the part of the carrier entirely to exempt himself from all liability for negligence as to goods, has not been universally conceded by the English judges, and has been often denied by American Courts. In the more recent cases in England, the courts have gone to the extent of allowing a carrier of merchandise by railway to discharge itself from all liability from gross negligence by a special contract; but it will be remembered that these railroads are under no obligations to become common carriers, but may assume that character or not at their option. [American Railway cases, 182, *note*.] while in this country the policy of the law obliges the company to become a carrier.

Baron Platt, dissenting from a majority of the Court in the case of Carr vs. Lancashire, & Yorkshire Railway Co. [14, English law and equity, 340,] where an owner of horses had entered into a special contract releasing the railroad company from all liability says:

"It is suggested that the animal, (a horse,) may be alarmed at the engine, &c., and that unless we take upon ourselves the office of legislation, this ticket absolves the carriers from all responsibility. Lord I am startled at such a proposition, and considering the high authority by which it is supported, I feel I ought to doubt and distrust my own opinion. But I am bound to say that I am not satisfied that the language of this ticket absolves the Company from all liability for damage. I cannot help thinking the owner of the goods never dreamed of such a thing when he signed this contract. The case of gross negligence, as it seems to me, is not pointed out by this contract."

This opinion of Baron Platt, Judge Redfield says, [Redfield on Railways, 277] "is far more consonant with reason and justice, and with the principle of the decided cases, both English and American," than the opinion expressed by the majority of the Court in the case above referred to. Parsons says, [Parsons on Con., 717 note] "in this country, however, it would seem to be pretty clearly, if not quite settled, that it is incompetent for a carrier either by note or express contract to exempt himself from liability for his own negligence."

In the case of Sager vs. The Portsmouth R. R. Co. [31st Maine, 228] a contract was introduced by which the plaintiff agreed to exonerate the R. R. Company from all damages that might happen to any horses he should send over the road. Plaintiff's horse having been injured by exposure to cold in an open car, he brought an action for damages against the Company. Shepley Ch. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case said: "The very great danger to be anticipated by permitting them [Railroad Companies] to enter into contracts to be exempt from losses occasioned by misconduct or negligence, can scarcely be over-estimated. It would remove the principal safeguard for the preservation of life and property in such conveyances, and the Court held that the argument in that case, broad as it was, did not exempt the Company from damages for misfeasance or negligence.

In Reno vs. Hagar [12 B. Monroe] the Court held that the special contract that the common carrier should not be "accountable for breakage" did not exempt him from liability for breakage arising from gross negligence.

4 Sand 136 Dow v. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
5 Sand 180, Stoddard v. L. I. R R. Co.
6 How 86.
7 Hill, 289.
16 Penn. State Rep., 67.

In the case in 4th Sandford above cited, the Court, while asserting that a common carrier of goods may limit or restrict his common law liability, confine this right to the carrier's liability as an insurer, and said "the liability of a carrier is said to embrace two distinct liabilities, the one for losses by accident or mistake where he is liable by the custom of the realm or the common law as an insurer, the other for losses by default or negligence, where he is answerable as an ordinary bailee. It would certainly seem but reasonable that he might by express special contract restrict his liability as an insurer, that he might protect himself against misfortune, even though public policy should require that he should not be permitted to stipulate for impunity where the loss occurs from his own default or neglect of duty. Such we understand to be the doctrine in the N. J. Steam Navigation Company v. Merchant's Bank, in 6th How. and which we consider to be the law in the present case."

In the case in 6th Howard, the Court, in speaking of the argument of the carrier restricting his liability, says: "The language is general and broad and might very well comprehend every description of risk incident to the shipment, but we think it would be going further than the intent of the parties upon any fair and reasonable construction of the agreement, were we to regard it as stipulating for wilful misconduct, gross negligence, or want of ordinary care, either in the seaworthiness of the vessel, her proper equipments and furniture, or in her management by the master and hands.

"This is the utmost effect that was given to a general notice, both in England and this country, when allowed to restrict the carriers liability, although as broad and absolute in its terms as the special agreement before us; nor was it allowed to exempt him from accountability for losses occasioned by a defect in the vehicle or mode of conveyance used in the transportation."

The same view of the law was taken by the Court in the case of Davidson vs. Graham et al., in the Supreme Court of Ohio, [2d Ohio Rep. 131,] and it was there held as it had been in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Superior Court of New York, that the common carrier might, by special contract, restrict and limit his common law liability as an insurer of goods, but not his liability, as a bailor, for neglect of that duty which the law had imposed upon the carrier as a public agent. Any agreement restricting this last mentioned liability, was held to be against public policy, and to be regarded as illegal and void. This would also seem to be the view adopted by our own Supreme Court.

In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Morrison & Crabtree, [19 Ills. 136,] which was an action on the case brought against the Railroad Company for damage done to cattle by delay in transit from Urbana to Chicago, the Court says: "We think the rule a good one as established in England and in this country, that railroad companies have a right to restrict their liability as common carriers by such contracts as may be agreed upon specially, they still remaining liable for gross negligence, against which good morals and public policy forbid that they should be permitted to stipulate."

I think therefore upon a careful examination of the leading cases upon this important question in this country, we are forced to the conclusion that there is a liability on the part of the common carrier of merchandise, from which the courts will not allow him to protect himself by contracts, on the general ground that such an agreement is against public policy, as it is in effect a stipulation in favor of his own misconduct and neglect of duty. At any rate our own Supreme Court have in the case last above cited clearly stated that while the carrier may restrict his liability, he is yet liable (whatever his contract) for gross negligence or wilful misfeasance.

I have set forth the law, as I understand it, upon this question of the restriction of the carrier's liability for merchandise entrusted to him, because it throws great light upon the question now under consideration, that is the right of the carrier of passengers to restrict his liability for injuries done to their persons by his negligence. Additional light may be thrown upon this subject from a consideration of the nature of a common carrier's contract. It is a bailment; whether it be a contract to convey goods or to convey passengers. The carrier may convey gratuitously, and then his contract partakes of the nature of the *mandatum*; or it may be for a reward and then it is assimilated to the *locatio operis* of the civil law.

Now, ever since the decision of the leading case of Coggs vs. Bernard, the law has been regarded as settled, that a gratuitous bailee was responsible for damage occasioned by his gross negligence, even though he was not a common carrier.

However the courts may have differed as to the propriety of the distinctions of slight, ordinary and gross negligence, no respectable authority can be found which has not recognized the principle that for gross negligence a gratuitous bailee was [illegible].

And it is also true that most of the courts, English and American—have been inclined to adhere to the distinctions of negligence set forth in Civil Law and adopted by Sir William Jones and all the elementary writers on the law of bailment. Some of the New York Judges have ignored these degrees of negligence. [illegible] of distinctions heretofore generally acknowledged [illegible].

In this State our Supreme Judicature has been disposed to uphold the law as laid down by Sir William Jones, and the degrees of negligence have been here recognized.—21 *Ills., Shelby vs. Nab.*, [illegible] *Ills.* 126.

If then a gratuitous bailee of goods is responsible for gross negligence by which they are lost or injured, what is the law in reference to a common carrier of passengers who transports them without pay, in case through negligence they are injured? Ought a different rule to obtain through his? I think not, upon principle and in view of [illegible]

[illegible]

negligence of the servants of the Railroad Company he was entitled to recover, even though he paid no fare. The Court says:—"This duty [to carry the passenger safely] does not depend upon the consideration paid for the service. It is imposed by the law, even where the service is gratuitous. [illegible]

[illegible] But the passenger's life, his person, his limbs be regarded as of less value than property, and if the common carrier of goods is not allowed, out of motives of public policy, to exempt himself from liability for losses arising from his gross negligence, will public policy permit a greater exemption on the part of the carrier who has human life entrusted to his custody?

But it may be said that there is this difference between the carrier of passengers and the carrier of merchandise; that the latter is an insurer, while the former is not.

The difference between them, however, is not so wide as the use of the language might at first seem to import. The common carrier of merchandise is liable for many things which are more his misfortune than his fault, using language in its ordinary signification; but so also is the common carrier of passengers. The latter is liable for the smallest negligence; for injuries happening through defective machinery; ill construction of road and bridges; and a thousand casualties which cannot be said to be the result of gross negligence. If the contract of the common carrier for exemption from liability for damage to persons is to have effect, ought it not to apply to that class in which his liability is assimilated to that of the common carrier of goods in the instances where the law regards him as an insurer rather than to that class of cases where his negligence is such that it would charge any gratuitous bailee? Ought the law as it has stood for so many years in reference to gratuitous bailments, to be now changed, solely for the purpose of affording exemption to the common carriers of passengers?

The present suit is an action upon the case. The action is predicated upon a supposed breach of duty on the part of the defendant, which has no reference to contract. The plaintiff had his election either to sue in assumpsit for the breach of the contract or in case for the tort committed by the breach of the duty which the law has imposed upon the defendant. That duty of the defendant is imposed upon the common carrier by reason of his calling and only from considerations of public policy. The breach of the duty to the public, which the law has imposed, is the gist of this action, as the breach of contract with an individual would have been, had the plaintiff elected to sue in assumpsit.—17 Ill. 411: Frink et al vs. Potter.

But not only does the form of action indicate an intention on the part of plaintiff to treat the defendant as a negligent bailee, but the declaration alleges that it was the gross negligence of the bailee by which plaintiff was injured. The defendant seeks relief by a contract which has no limitations *ex facie*, and if it is restricted at all, the law must restrict it. By that contract the defendant was not to be liable, under any circumstances, whether of its agents or otherwise, for any injury to plaintiff's person while using the ticket on defendant's road. By its terms this contract of exemption includes not only non-feasance and misfeasance, but even malfeasance. It includes not only the acts of the servants of the defendant, but the acts of defendant itself. I do not understand that it is the policy of the law to enforce such a contract. It would be against good morals. It would be offering a premium for carelessness, and malfeasance. It would be cheapening human life, at a period in the world's history when it is relatively of greater value than ever before.

But it was said in argument that public policy is not against such contracts, for they are only made with the few, while the many are non-contracting and paying passengers. I understand, however, that the law only guards and protects the rights of the many, by its scrupulous watchfulness over the rights of the few; and that the same public policy that would render such a contract invalid in the case of the multitude, would make it invalid in the case of the individual.

But I am referred to several recent New York cases, which it is said establish a contrary doctrine. I ought to, and do distrust my own opinion when it comes in conflict with such high authority; but I am relieved in part by the different opinions entertained, and the different reasons advanced by the New York Judges.

In the case in 25 Barbour [641] the contract was similar to the one now before me. Although the court held that it included gross negligence, yet it held that such gross negligence as implied fraud or bad faith would not be covered by the contract, and that the contract extended only to the negligence of the servants of the railroad company; impliedly excluding the negligence of the company itself. Here certainly the court placed a restriction upon the contract, and while asserting the right of the contracting party to make such agreement as he chose, yet limited the right in important particulars. The contract in that case, as in the case at bar, embraced in its terms other negligence than that of the company's servants, and also that gross negligence which implies fraud and bad faith in the highest degree of negligence. And though Judge Smith in delivering the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, declared the "distinction between the several degrees of negligence too nice and artificial for any clear definition or practical application," he yet recognizes the existence of a distinction even more nice and artificial when he seeks to distinguish between that gross negligence which does and that which does not imply fraud and bad faith. Lord Holt held, and many other jurists have agreed with him in holding, that gross neglect is looked upon as an evidence of fraud, but they have made no distinction more nice or artificial than that of Judge Smith in regard to the degrees of gross negligence. In the case of 25 Barbour, two of the Supreme Court Judges concurred and one dissented.

The case of Wells vs. N. Y. Central R. R., decided in 26 Barbour, by the Supreme Court, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in 24 New York, Reports 181. But here Judge Gould, in delivering the opinion of the court holds that the gross negligence which is evidence of fraud, cannot be imputed to a corporation, though it might of an individual for "fraud and wilful misfeasance include a will, a motive; and a corporation as such can have no motive or will;" a course of reasoning which would of itself show the impropriety of attempting to exempt a common carrier from any negligence, rather than from wilful negligence. Public policy either requires or permits of greater exemption to a corporation in such a case than to an individual. But I understand the decision of a majority of the court in this case to rest upon the position that under such a contract the carrier will be exempted from the negligence of his servants, and this to be the reason why the contract is sustained and the judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed. Of the seven Judges present five concurred in the opinion and two dissented.

In the case of Perkins, administratrix, vs. the New York Central Railroad, (24 N. Y. Rep. 196) the validity of a similar contract to that which existed in the case of Wells vs. the same company was involved. The court says, assuming that Perkins agreed to take all the risks of accident and expressly agreed that the defendants should not be liable under any circumstances, whether of negligence by their agents or otherwise, for any injury to his person—for such are the terms of his ticket—the question remains, what is the extent and force of the agreement. Upon its face it is clearly, sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every description of accident, casualty or risk attending railroad travel. But it must obviously be subject to some limitation and qualification. It ought not to be considered as applying to such risks as could not have been within the intent and contemplation of the parties, and cannot apply to such as are not within the legal scope of contracts, and upon principles of public policy. The decision in this case also is placed in great part on the ground that "the contract related to the acts of third persons, acting as agents of the defendants," and this was the risk which Perkins, by his contract, agreed to take. The decision goes the full length of discharging the Railroad company from liability for damages which are the result of "gross and criminal negligence" on the part of the agents of the Company. The Judges did not fully agree in the reasons upon which their judgment was based, though six of them came to the same conclusion as to the validity of the contract.

Justice Smith made a distinction between the liability of a corporation for the acts of its superior officers and its ordinary employees—a distinction which, with all due deference to the learned Judge, seems to be "too nice and artificial for any clear definition or practical application," for who ever heard of the superior officers of a corporation managing its working department by acting as engineers, conductors and brakemen?

These are all the cases [those in 25th and 26th Barb., and 24th New York Rep.,] which have been cited to me or which I have found deciding the question in favor of the validity of such contracts as the one now before the Court, in cases where actions have been brought by an individual against a common carrier of passengers for personal injuries sustained through the [illegible].

With all due deference to the opinions of the New York jurists who have pronounced this to be the law, I am compelled to dissent from their opinions. I do so for the following reasons:

First.—These decisions are opposed to what seems to me to be the general consent of American authority from the first commencement of our jurisprudence up to the present time, and sustain principles at variance with the analogies of the law, and seldom if ever announced in their application to passenger carriers before the year 1858.

Second. They are based in fact upon a disregard of the distinction as to degrees of negligence, into slight, ordinary and gross, which, though sometimes cavilled at, have been generally followed by the elementary writers and the courts, and which are recognized by our own Supreme Court.

Third. They are sustained by opinions of Justices who differ among themselves, and supported by reasons which I cannot but deem contradictory and unsound.

Fourth. While asserting the right of the passenger to make such a contract as he pleases, they in the same breath deny the right, by limiting and restricting the contract in essential particulars, and make discriminations more nice and artificial than those which they seek to avoid.

As an instance, they assert that a contract that the defendant shall "not be liable under circumstances" of neglect, exempts him from gross negligence, but not from "fraud or bad faith," which the law says gross negligence is evidence of.

Fifth. If followed in other States they would encourage, rather than diminish, the motives for care on the part of common carriers of passengers, motives which it is not the policy of the law to decrease.

Deservedly high as authority as are the decisions of the New York Court of Appeals, such decisions cannot make the law, they merely announce what in the opinion of the Judges the law is. I cannot but think that in these recent cases the law as before held in New York, and as now held by the courts in other States, has been departed from, and I must adhere to what I regard as the well established principle of the law, which makes a contract on the part of common carrier of passengers, exempting himself from gross negligence void, as against public policy.

The demurrers to the special pleas will therefore be sustained.

Hoyne, Miller & Lewis for plaintiff; McAllister & Jewett for defendant.

The Soldiers' Home.

The benevolence and patriotism of the people of the Northwest are demonstrated in various ways and in a princely manner. The Northwestern Fair was a great success; the Soldiers' Home will be a success. Now we learn that some benevolent and patriotic men have matured a plan in connection with one of our institutions of learning to offer to the sons of the brave men who have lost their lives in defence of the country, a full course of education, tuition and board free. This plan is to be inaugurated next Friday evening at the Baptist Church, by an address on the state of the country by the distinguished statesman, Hon. D. S. Dickinson. The Mayor has consented to preside, and as it is a great and important work, we bespeak for it a hearty reception by all the people.

FACT VS. FICTION.—Some of our contemporaries are in the habit of pronouncing any article that appears in our columns, which they have failed to learn the particulars of, as "fictitious, extravagant, and sensational stories." This is a very poor excuse for lack of enterprise on the part of the editors or proprietors on these papers. Two articles which appeared in the TRIBUNE of Sunday and Monday, (and which no other paper had any knowledge of till published,) were pronounced as "romances." If our disappointed neighbors still desire further facts in the cases alluded to, they can probably obtain them by calling on Thomas Bennett, junk dealer, 287 South Canal street; and as to the Priest in question, his name was Ryan, formerly from Peoria, and since he was so summarily handled by the police and by Father Dunn, he is *from Chicago*. Officer Moore can supply the laggard reporters with the items.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.—Armory yesterday morning, before Justice McDonald.—Twelve cases of drunks and disorderlies were disposed of this morning, with fines ranging from [illegible]. John Arris, a colored man, was [illegible] a charge of larceny and bound over in the sum of $400 to appear next Monday at the Recorder's Court. Margaret McCarthy was then brought up for selling liquor without a license [illegible]

Permanent Soldiers' Home.

It is hoped that our citizens [illegible] that such a home is proposed [illegible] the worthy object. There are noble hearted soldiers even now in this city, who are disabled for life, and have neither friends nor money to depend upon and must go to the Poor House, unless there be some such permanent provision made for them.

Every man, woman and child throughout the Union owes a debt to these brave men, which, do as much as we may, can never be repaid; we should consider it a privilege to have them henceforth in our midst, as a constant reminder of our beloved country saved through their instrumentality. We believe in all loyal hearts this feeling will prevail, and in order to give all an opportunity to share in this noble charity the subscription has been limited to one dollar. There are few among us too poor to give that small sum, while those who are able and willing to contribute more liberally, can give a dollar for each member of their household, or for other poorer friends. Through the efforts of Mr. Bryan the original Emancipation Proclamation is now the property of the "Soldiers' Home." The three thousand dollars are also held in trust for its benefit.

Within the next two weeks the city will be thoroughly canvassed by ladies appointed for the purpose; each lady will be furnished with a book countersigned by T. B. Bryan, Esq., President of the Soldiers' Home. We hope they may meet with a hearty encouragement in the work they have undertaken. Nor is this object merely local in its interests, as all Union soldiers, no matter from what State, are to be taken care of. We hope for a hearty co-operation throughout the Union, and especially from all the States of the Northwest.

A FEMALE COUNTERFEITER.—A Mrs. Mary Anne McConolly was arrested a few days since by Deputy Marshal Munsen, at Peoria, on a warrant issued by P. A. Hoyne, for making and altering counterfeit Postage money of the denomination of fifty cents. Mrs. McConolly was brought to this city and lodged in jail, and her examination will take place this morning before the Commissioner. We learn that a certain Mr. O'Brien, a gentleman of the bar, who has come here from Peoria for that purpose, will appear in her defense.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—An old soldier of the "last war," residing in Knox county, who had earned his land warrant in the hard-fought battles of Chippewa, Sacketts Harbor and Lundy's Lane, sold it the other day, and invested the proceeds in 5-20s. He remembered that he was too old and infirm to fight, but he would loan to the Government what he earned in the war against the British, to help pay for the services of some younger man who was helping to whip the rebels and save his country.

ARRESTED.—The celebrated Major Vasser, who has achieved considerable notoriety in the neighborhood of Cairo by his enormous revenue frauds, was arrested Monday evening at the theatre, but was not sent to Cairo, as stated in an evening paper. Owing to the want of the necessary documents, he was set at large, and immediately seized the opportunity to beat a hasty retreat, which he did. It is stated that the frauds perpetrated will aggregate some $200,000. We learn that several of his accomplices—a number of speculators in Memphis—have also been arrested.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mick Lawrence, Jacob Lold, Anton Becker, and Mary Becker, were brought up before Justice Cuthbertson yesterday morning, charged with an assault and battery with deadly weapons upon Jacob Fellingham, who exhibited marks of having been subjected to violence. Justice Cuthbertson bound each of the parties in the sum of $100, to appear before him next Saturday at 10 o'clock.

OUR SOLDIERS IN RICHMOND.—The Christian Commission call the attention of our readers to the telegram in another column, from George H. Stuart, in behalf of our starving soldiers in Richmond. We understand that an effort is being made to raise $5,000. Let those who symbathize send their contributions to John V. Farwell, Esq., and let similar efforts be put forth in every town in the Northwest.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Dempster, the popular balladist, will give a select concert this evening at the Musical Union Hall, Methodist Church Block, which will include the choicest songs from Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," several Scotch ballads, and his Cantata, "The May Queen." We bespeak for Mr. Dempster a full house, and promise that those who attend, will not go home disappointed.

THE TABLEAUX TO-NIGHT.—Another exhibition of Tableaux will be given at Bryan Hall to-night, which will, we are assured, be "in the highest style of the art." Last evening there were some shortcomings, owing to the imperfect working of the machinery, which will be remedied this evening. Jule Lumbard and Mrs. Bostwick will add their vocal accomplishments to the other attractive features, this evening.

51ST REGIMENT ILL. VOLUNTEERS.—The Chaplain of this Regiment, Rev. Lewis Raymond, will return to Chattanooga or beyond, on or about December 7th. Small packages for members of the regiment will be forwarded if left at the store of Messrs. Munson, Skinner & Co. 140 Lake St.

LIEUT. COLONEL STEWART NOT KILLED.—We are glad to be able to contradict the reported death of Lieut. Colonel Owen Stewart, of the 90th Illinois regiment. He was reported by telegraph as killed in battle—he was wounded, and is doing well.

☞ Wants, Sales, Auctions and Amusement advertisements, will be found on the second page.

☞ There is a fine Brick Residence on Third Avenue for sale. See advertisement of John B. King.

Court Proceedings Yesterday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND, JUDGE.—350 (chancery) Potter vs. Darlington et al. By agreement set down for hearing on bill, answer proofs and exhibits filed.

605—Chancery—Richardson vs. Hawthorn et al. On motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to amend bill by making Samuel Goldman party.

106—Chancery—Meyers et al, vs. Finn et al. On application of complainant's solicitor, on affidavit filed, leave given to take the examination of W. Finn to-day or to-morrow, at their costs, including a fee of $10 to the opposing counsel.

614—Law—Prentice vs. Barstow. On motion, leave to plaintiff to amend writ and narr by making name of defendant Jos. Barstow instead of James, upon payment by the plaintiff of all the costs.

325—Law—Baker vs. Stewart. Leave to plaintiff to amend narr by altering dates in the same.

402—Crosby vs. Smith. Parties come again by attorneys and arguments concluded and taken under advisement.

Court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Law—851. Trautman et al vs. Hild. Trial resumed.
Law—958. Baragwanath vs. Turner et al. Continued.
Law—970. Reasor vs. Saunders. Continued by agreement.
Law—971. Vandervoort et al vs. Butler. Motion to discontinue for want of sufficient affidavit of merits, and cross motion for leave to amend affidavit.
Law—975. Sturges et al vs. Hughes. Continued.
Law—978. Shores et al vs. Twombly. Discontinued; costs paid.
Law—927. Brown vs. Myett. Continued by agreement.
Law—984. Jones et al vs. Strauss. Continued with alias.
Law—988. Anderson vs. Symonds. Continued.
Law—786. Cameron vs. Lill. Submitted to the Court by agreement. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant moves for a rehearing.
Law—976. Austin vs. Harris et al. Motion to strike narr from files.
Law—911. Edmunds et al vs. Moody et al. Motion to vacate so much of the judgment as allows it to stand as security, and cause continued at plaintiff's cost.
Law—787. McKay vs. Boyer. Motion to set dismissal aside and reinstate the case.
Law—988. Cody vs Lill et al. Continued with alias summons.
Law—992. Quinlan vs. Zimmer. Continued by agreement.
Law—997. Geeumen vs. Diversey. Continued.
Law—991. Iglehart et al vs. Harker. Continued with alias.
Law—938. City vs. Kelley. Order of dismissal set aside and judgment entered for plaintiff for $5 00 and costs.
Chancery—309. Evans vs. Swift et al. On motion of complainant's solicitors, suit dismissed as to W. F. Weld, and proof of service as to Augusta Mary Shumway. Rule to plead instanter. Bill taken pro confesso as to her. Geo. F. Bailey appointed guardian ad litem for infant defendants. Answer of guardian filed and cause referred to Master to take proofs and report, with leave to examine the defendant Swift.
Chancery—517. Mitchell vs. Newcomb et al. Motion to set aside order setting case for hearing.
Chancery—419. Brown vs. Doll et al. Service on Deal and Enos Brown by summons, and on balance by publication. Rule to plead instanter. Bill taken pro confesso as to all, including the unknown heirs of Jacob Brown, deceased, except Deal, and leave to examine Enos Brown as witness before the Master.
Chancery—297. Gotthelf vs. Gotthelf. Master's Report filed, confirmed, and decree in accordance therewith.

The Law docket was called to case 950 to-day.

Volunteering.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The time is fast approaching, when, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President, a draft will take place for the purpose of filling up the depleted regiments, unless they are filled by volunteering. With this fact so palpable to us, why is it made so dormant? Why do not our public men, and our newspapers bestir themselves to create the former enthusiasm and alacrity?

It certainly cannot be creditable, nor in any way desirable to have a draft in this State. We certainly would not add any lustre to the bright page in the history of this war, on which is inscribed the course of our citizens in raising troops to crush out rebellion, to have it mentioned that at length conscription had to be resorted to, to compel us to aid our brethren in arms.

We have yet over a month to fill our quota. Let us in that time do what we can to forward volunteering. Let us have a revival of the enthusiastic "war meetings," to raise the feelings of our people to the proper temperature, and revivify their deadened patriotism.

Winter is upon us, and many who have been engaged various employments, are now at liberty to enter the service of their country. Let the press of the State take the lead in this good work. They will be seconded by the public speakers, and soon the favor of the masses will be aroused, and recruiting will go on briskly.

ONE WHO SERVED.

Grover & Baker's Machines.

It is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph as has been realized by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The card published to-day in our pages, is a record of victories that [illegible] in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio, also at the Fairs held in [illegible]

[illegible] free from any trace of the disease whatsoever. I most cheerfully recommend all the [illegible] "A. C. HUMES."

P. S.—The Doctor has also performed some of the most remarkable cures of Cancers [illegible] without instruments, pain or the loss of a drop of blood, and may well be called the King of Chronic Doctors. His office is at 38 Washington street.

Ladies Loyal League.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—The question is frequently asked, "Of what benefit is the Women's Union League?" As one of the advantages derived from that organization, I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of five dollars from the "National Loyal League of the women of Chicago" for the benefit of the "Free School Association for Adult Freedmen." Also from other sources as follows: Plymouth Congregational Church, [illegible]; C. T. Frees, $5.00; G. C. Cook & Co., $5.00; J. C. Conrad, $5.00; Chas. Covell, $5.00; J. C. Vette, $5.00.

F. MUNSON, Treas.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1863.

Notice to Wood and Coal Consumers.

EVELETH'S HEAT CONTROLLING VALVE ON DAMPER.—This invaluable invention, which was introduced to the public last winter, and proved a great success, will save the consumer of fuel from 25 to 35 per cent. The office for the sale of rights, either by county or state, is No. 83 Lasalle street, or for sale of the article by wholesale or retail. Agents wanted. A. EDWARDS, Agent for proprietor.

Popular Hotels

All use and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts as the best.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1863.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gents—Having used your Flavoring Extracts in our House for the past year, and compared them with other kinds, we do most cheerfully bear testimony of their superior merit.

Yours truly, GAGE, WAITE & Co.

These extracts are sold by Grocers, Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers generally.

Dye! Dye!! Dye!!!

Dye your cast-off apparel, and thus economise. The Domestic Dyes comprise a variety of forty shades, and can be used by any one without trouble. For ribbons, silks, dresses, trimmings, scarfs, and indeed all kinds of cotton, silk, or woolen garments, they are unequalled. Price, 15 and 25 cents. Call and see samples at the druggists.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT OF THE

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A BAD BREATH—The greatest curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50c. For sale by Smith & Dwyer, Lake street.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1863.

The feature in the money market, is the gradual tightening of New York exchange. The rates are now uniform or nearly so, at par buying and ¼ premium selling. Were not the demand for currency still heavy the selling price would be ½.

The market for gold is unsettled and feverish, operators being at their wit's ends to determine whether it is likely to go up or down. The rates in Wall street were as follows as reported by private dispatches; at 9:30 a. m. 148⅝; 9:45, 148¼; 12:30 p. m., 148¾, closing at the second board at 147⅞. The buying range here was 146@146¾—the lower the more usual rate.

Silver—Little offering. Buyers pay 133@136. Legal Tender notes unchanged, viz: [illegible] buying, selling [illegible].

Money is still exceedingly close, and rates of discount very firm at [illegible] per cent.

AT MILWAUKEE.—The Sentinel of yesterday says: We have still to report a very stringent money market, so much so as to materially restrict business. Nobody expects this scarcity of money to be anything more than of brief duration.

BANK ITEMS.—The Bank of the Metropolis, of Boston, has gone into liquidation, and a "Bank of Metropolis, or S. A. Way's Bank, as per public notice, succeeds.

—The City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, by order of the Court, is winding up its affairs. The outstanding notes of the Bank must be presented for redemption previous to the 1st of June, 1864, to the Franklin Bank, of Columbus, Ohio. W. A. Platt has been appointed Receiver.

—There are nearly 3,800 different accounts in the Townsend Savings Bank at New Haven with children, in sums of $5.00 or less.

—Messrs. J. E. Turcotte, Hector Langevin and G. DeBoucherville were chosen Directors for the Credit Foncier Bank, St. Hyacinthe, Canada.

—A branch of the Commercial Bank of India, which has branches at London, Calcutta, Foochow, Hong Kong, Hankow, and Shanghae, has been established in San Francisco, under the supervision of Richard Newby, Esq. The leading objects of this agency, for the present, are the sale of exchange, the purchase of bullion for Oriental markets; with an ulterior view to the greater facilitation of commercial intercourse with Asiatic ports.

—M. Emile Pereire, a noted Parisian financier, has purchased the Bank of Savoy, which has a right to issue circulating notes. This has greatly alarmed the Bank of France, which has the sole right in its own country of issuing such notes. The Bank of Savoy has an immense amount of capital, and will shortly come in conflict with the Bank of France.

COUNTERFEITS.—The following is a list of new counterfeits and altered bank notes detected in circulation during the week ending Nov. 27, 1863:

Union Bank, Boston, Mass.—3s. Vig., two females and spread eagle; portrait each end.

Adams Bank, North Adams, Mass.—5s. imitation. The letters of the name of the bank are smaller than in the true bill. On the right end of the counterfeit a train of cars passing a bluff; in the true bill the train is on an embankment with a tree to the right; the track in front of the engine.

Bristol Co. Bank, Taunton, Mass.—5s altered from 1s. Vig., view of Taunton Green; on right and left, [illegible].

Bucksport Bank, Bucksport, Me.—10s, altered, Vig., men cheering; cars; Indian on left.

Cocheco Bank, Dover, N. H.—10s, imitation. Vulcan, cars, building, &c.

Home Bank, West Meridian, Conn.—10s. altered. Vig., three females; lower right, bust of female with child; figure 10 above; left end, full length female figure.

Bank of Rutland, Vt.—3s. counterfeit. Vig. drove of cattle fording a stream of water, farm house in the distance; portrait of Washington in lower left; two females, one with sickle and sheaf of grain, in lower right corner.

Farmers' Bank of the City of Troy, Troy, N. Y.—3s. Vig., farmer on horseback, drove of sheep, &c.

Ferris Bank, Rochester, N. Y.—3s. Vig., a train of cars; on right end 5, die. FIVE; on left end 5 and portrait. In the genuine cars run to right.

International Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.—3s. altered, Vig., eagle and shield, female each side, &c.; Webster on left end.

Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, Md.—3s. Vig., marine view; right end THREE, eagle, 3; left end 3, eagle, THREE.

Citizens' Bank, Baltimore, Md.—3s spurious. Vig., head of Washington in a frame, eagle on right end.

Bills are afloat in the southern part of the State purporting to be issued by the "Hartford Exchange Bank" in Indiana. There is no such bank.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

STOCKS—Better.

[illegible]

MONEY—Active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at [illegible]. Gold firmer—opening at 148, declining to 147⅞ and closing steady at 148⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1863.

During the past week the leading markets have ruled heavy and lower, and we note a decline in flour of 10c ₽ brl, 1c ₽ bushel on wheat, 4@5c ₽ bushel on corn, 1@2c ₽ bushel on Oats, 3@4c ₽ bushel on rye, and 10c on barley. Highwines close 3c higher on the week. Mess Pork has declined 75c ₽ brl, and Lard ¼c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

To-day, owing to an extraordinary scarcity of currency, the general markets ruled quiet and heavy and prices tended downwards.

The Provision market was particularly dull, and we note a decline in Lard of ¼c per lb, with sales of 500 trcs prime city and country Leaf at 11½c. There was no demand for Mess Pork, and the market was dull at $16.00, at which there were sellers but no buyers. There was some inquiry for English Middles, and we note sales of [illegible] Short Rib at 8½c, and 100 bxs Cumberlands at [illegible]. A lot of 3,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders was sold at [illegible] loose.

Flour was neglected and dull. Wheat was dull at yesterday's prices, with light sales at [illegible] for No 1 Red; $1.03 for Rejected Red; $1.10@1.11½ for No 1 Spring; [illegible] for No 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring, closing quiet at $1.07 for No 2 and $1.11 for No 1 Spring.

Corn was ½c higher, with sales of No 1 at [illegible] and No 2 at [illegible].

Oats ruled ¼@½c lower, with sales of No 1 at [illegible], closing at the inside figures. Rye was ½c lower, with sales of No 1 at [illegible]. Barley was in better demand and ½c higher, No 2 in store selling at [illegible].

There was an active demand for Highwines and the market advanced [illegible] per gallon, with sales of 600 brls at [illegible], closing firm at the outside figure.

The propeller City of New York took 300 brls flour to Ogdensburgh at $1.05, and 1,600 brls to Boston at [illegible].

In Hogs, the receipts during the day amount to about 15,000, and the market [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Lake—Navigation may now be considered closed, and the only movements this week were [illegible]

TO-DAY the propeller City of New York took 300 brls flour for Ogdensburgh at $1.05, and 1,600 brls flour for Boston at $1.90—rail from Ogdensburgh.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

[illegible]

RATES TO EUROPE—The Grand Trunk Railway are [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS OF FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

CORN MEAL—There is a fair demand, and the market is firm. We quote: [illegible]

MILL STUFFS—There is a fair demand and the market is steady. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 27,310 bu; shipped to-day, [illegible] bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, none. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped to-day, [illegible] bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF OATS DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The market for Oats during the week has been less active, and under the influence in the decline in gold which followed Grant's victory over Bragg, prices [illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN OATS DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS OF RYE DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,177 bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS OF BARLEY DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

ASHES—There is a good demand for Potashes in barrels and tierces, for shipment to New York and Montreal, and the market is firm [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—The receipts are fair and the market is quiet and steady. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—There is a good demand for Beans, and the market is better. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—There has been less activity in the market, with a better supply. Prices rule steady. [illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—During the past week, owing to an active speculative inquiry, induced by the prospect of a heavy duty being imposed by Congress, the market [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON—The market continues generally very active, and in consequence of the disturbed and advancing state of the market for Pig Iron, prices are very firm [illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—There has been an active demand for Bar and Pig Lead, and the market is very firm at present quotations.

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market during the week has ruled unusually dull and heavy, and prices of nearly every article have declined. [illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN LARD DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN BARRELED PORK DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POWDER—[illegible]

PAINTS—Market dull and inactive, with no change in former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TEAS are in fair demand and better supply. Prices rule firm at former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—In active demand and the market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—There has been more activity in the market, and in prospect of an additional duty being imposed, prices rule firmer with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 15,000 Hogs, [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the day amount to about [illegible] head, [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 28th, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1863.

The following tables show the receipts for the week, and since the first of January, with comparative statistics.

[illegible]

LUMBER—The receipts for the present season are rapidly diminishing, [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Oswego Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The copperhead papers allege that Wendell Phillips in a speech in New Haven said, that the President told him last January that, "that the greatest folly of his life was the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Perhaps, he said so, but it is positively denied at Washington. [illegible]